THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 253

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

ORIENTAL RACES IN ODD JUMBLE AT ASTRAKHAN

Samovars, Shoddy Clothes and Ubiquitous Fish Mark Gateway to Orient

VOLGA PORT SUPPLIES WORLD WITH CAVIARE

Medley of Caucasian Races, Armed With Wicker Baskets, Boards River Boat

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTRAKHAN, U. S. S. R.—Astrakhan is the center of the Volga and Caspian fisheries which supply all Russia with fish and the whole world with caviare. Located on an island in the delta of the Volga, where the great river broadens out before losing itself in the Caspian Sea, it is a gateway leading from European Russia to the eastern lands washed by the Caspian. Here the Volga River steamboat line ends.

Astrakhan has a bad reputation in the matter of cleanliness. One of its residents on the Volga boat told the writer that it was the dirtiest city in Russia. An hour's drive through the city scarcely bore out these unpromising comments. True, Astrakhan would scarcely receive any medals at an international contest in municipal hygiene and one's nostrils often caught a pronounced odor of fish. But, as eastern towns go, Astrakhan is above, rather than below the average in cleanliness. Hot in the summer sun, it gets some breeze from the water which surrounds it and many of the inhabitants find further relief by bathing in the canal which cuts through the lower part of the city.

Oriental Scenes

The lithe Persian dockers who run up and down the wharves, with heavy loads adjusted to their shoulders; the open market where fine rugs and silverware and copper and silver samovars are jumbled together with incredibly shoddy clothes and shoes; the Asiatic dishes advertised in the dingy little restaurants, all these things mark out Astrakhan as part of the East. Quite Asiatic, too, is the huge case of peculation and corrupt dealing between private fishery operators and local officials which has crowded the prisons and courtrooms of the city. Our izvoschik, a young Muhammadan from the Caucasian port of Batum, pointed to one of the city's prisons and observed, with a rather grim Oriental sense of humor:

"There are two other prisons besides this one, and every one is full to overflowing. Standing room only."

He was shrewd, this young izvoschik. The traveler in the Soviet provinces today is well advised to provide himself with an ample supply of sugar, for this commodity, which is rationed in the cities, is nonexistent in many country districts. My sugar had given out and inquiries in the Astrakhan market elicited nothing but denials that sugar could be had there. "Let me try," said the izvoschik.

Sugar Scarce

He dived into one of the warehouses of the market, held earnest converse with the dark-skinned manager and emerged proudly bearing a pound package of sugar, which, as he claimed, cost a ruble and 20 kopecks (60 cents). How much of this was his own commission one could only guess; but the sugar, at certain stages of a long trip through the mountain ranges of the Caucasus, was worth the price.

The journey from Astrakhan to my destination, Makatch Kala, the capital of Daghestan, is made in two installments. One boards a small river steamer and for a whole day sails down the lower reaches of the Volga,

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American Actress in Rôle of Shylock 'Startles' London

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—It cannot be said there is a Shakespeare revival in London just now but the old Vic Theater remains faithful to the Bard of Avon. An American actress, Lucille La Verne, has startled the town by appearing as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice."

This daring feat was accomplished with consummate skill and, although the production may not prove to be a great drawing card to the theater-going public generally, it will be the subject of discussions among connoisseurs of the drama for some time to come. One eminent critic declared Miss La Verne's impersonation of Shylock came nearer as an interpretation of the masculine by a woman than that of Sarah Bernhardt's Hamlet, which he saw in London years ago.

Members of the Stratford-on-Avon Shakespeare Festival Company now at sea aboard the White Star liner Megantic bound for Montreal are to tour Canada and the United States and be abroad until next April.

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$8000 Paid Shearer for Lobbying Following His Work at Geneva

President of Newport News Drydock & Shipbuilding Company Testifies Propagandist Hired for Service at Capital From December, 1928, to February, 1929

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Newport News Drydock & Shipbuilding Corporation, which is completing a 10,000-ton cruiser for the Government, employed William B. Shearer as a Washington lobbyist, after his work as an "observer" at the Geneva Naval Conference.

For this later work, from December, 1928, to February, 1929, Mr. Shearer obtained from the company more than $8000, all of which was paid to him in cash, while checks for this amount were made out to an employee and an official of the concern and the item charged to "American merchant marine fund."

Throughout his employment by the company extending from 1926 to 1929, Mr. Shearer received $18,900, for work both at Washington and Geneva. The company's books, according to Homer L. Ferguson, president of the company, show no disbursements of any kind to Mr. Shearer.

Mr. Ferguson, under cross-examination by the Senate Navy-Lobby Investigating Committee, which confronted him with photostatic copies of canceled checks and notes, also testified that his company held three notes for loans of $2000 that were made to Mr. Shearer but which have not been paid, although the corporation paid him some $6000 for work in Washington after the money had been lent to him.

Two of these notes, Mr. Ferguson said, are in favor of Frederic P. Palen, vice-president of the company, for $500 each and the third for $1000 is in favor of himself. Mr. Palen, he declared, made the loans but without his authority or information.

According to Mr. Ferguson, the money was given by Mr. Palen to Mr. Shearer because the latter had told him he was in need and had to have assistance.

Like the other shipbuilding executives who had preceded him before the committee, Mr. Ferguson testified that he did not know at the time that Mr. Shearer had been employed as an "observer" at the Geneva conference. He said that when the conference was first

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CRIME IN PRESS ANALYZED AT PRISON MEETING

Toronto Conference Is Told of Baumes Commission Work in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The essential objection to the publication of crime news is to be found not so much in the proportion of that type of news published, but in the emphasis and display which are given to it and the impression it conveys to those who read it. This in effect was the view expressed by Frank L. Perrin, chief editorial writer of The Christian Monitor, when addressing the delegates to the fifty-ninth annual congress of the American Prison Association, now in session here.

"From its founding," Mr. Perrin declared, "The Christian Science Monitor has refrained from devoting space in its columns to the publication of crime news simply because it is news of crime. But the Monitor does print reports of many things that might be classified under the head of crimes. These are accounts of violations of the law, but they are events of interest because they have bearing on affairs that extend beyond the boundaries of the locality or country in which the crimes were committed. These would include, for instance, attempted assassinations of a ruler or dictator, the agitation caused by the Sacco-Vanzetti case, or the Daugherty-Sinclair oil scandal trials. In these are found news elements which, due to the political, humanitarian or some equally broad reason, make them nationwide or worldwide in their scope."

Mr. Perrin referred to the fact that a Topeka (Kan.) newspaper had announced that it printed less crime news than any other newspaper in the United States, The Christian Science Monitor excepted. "This was simply stated as a fact without explanation and apparently as a guarantee to subscribers and prospective advertisers of both quality and reader interest. Surely it was not in the form of an apology. But pursuing, more inquisitively, the subject of publicity and crime, it is interesting and it may be profitable and instructive to determine what, if any, service the newspaper renders to the community it serves, whether that community be large or small, in publishing sordid details of crime. There exists as between newspapers and cities, I take it, a community interest. The newspaper and its home city usually prosper and decline together. I can hardly imagine then where a chamber of commerce, a board of trade, a rotary club or an association of ministers or teachers would feel it a civic duty to advertise to the world, the moral turpitude or criminal tendencies of even a small proportion of a city's population."

The speaker pointed out that one of

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The South

pays homage to

General Robert E. Lee

and his illustrious forbears at the ancestral home, Stratford Hall, in Virginia.

Attend the pageant through the columns of the Monitor,

Tomorrow

TRADE CONGRESS IN BERLIN LINKS 41 PARLIAMENTS

Russia and United States Not Represented—Pan-European Proposal Discussed

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Promotion of peace by furthering rapprochement of conflicting forces at home and internationally is the purpose of the fifteenth convention of the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference in session here and to which 41 parliaments from all over the world have sent delegations. The United States and Soviet Russia are not participating.

It is quite noticeable that the momentous happenings at The Hague and Geneva where the reparation problem has been brought nearer final settlement, the evacuation of the Rhinelands prepared, and an economic Pan Europe advocated, are dominating this convention. Again and again allusions are made to these three outstanding developments in speeches by delegates.

Purely political measures are not sufficient to establish permanent peace, Dr. Rudolf Hilferding, German Minister of Finance, declared. What likewise is necessary is the removal of economic differences which are continually causing unrest among nations and among different classes in each single nation.

Senator Georges Leredu, leader of the French delegation, also alluded to Geneva discussions of the Pan-European idea and declared that the world wanted these fine suggestions put into practice and not to remain mere words. And for this purpose the co-operation of Parliament is necessary.

Some of the main points of discussion on the convention's agenda are rationalization of industry, the possibility of employees holding shares in the company by which they are employed, and farm relief.

Regarding the first point, Siegfreid von Kardorff, Vice-president of the Reichstag, who was elected chairman of the convention, declared that national rationalization of industry was a preliminary condition for international rationalization as proved in the case of the artificial nitrogen industry. Now endeavors were being concentrated on the international rationalization of its coal industry, he said.

HOW FAR IS UP? *10,500 MILES A YEAR*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—How far is up? Just as far as down. And if you add the ups and the downs together and lay them end to end, they total 10,500 miles a year.

This is the way that James Halbach, elevator operator in the new Cleveland Terminal Tower, has just computed the ups and downs of his reversible occupation. He operates one of the cars in the express group which travel between the first and thirty-second floors, with local stops between the twenty-sixth and thirty-second floors.

The approximate number of complete trips per hour for the cars of this group is 20, or an up and a down every three minutes. The average running speed is a floor per second, providing no stops are made for loading and discharging passengers. On this basis he figures that his car travels a daily average of 35 miles. The annual figure is obtained on the basis of 300 days, which makes allowance for holiday inactivity.

NORTHWESTERN PORT GETS NEW CHANNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Wash.—The Port of Grays Harbor Commission has officially adopted a three-year dredging plan, by which the inner channel depth will be increased from 26 feet to 30 feet, the cost being estimated at nearly $250,000.

A new airplane runway on port property is also part of the plan of the commission.

W.C.T.U. TO WAGE DRY CAMPAIGN AT WASHINGTON

Mrs. Doran to Lead in Work of Making Temperance Drinks Fashionable

By MARJORIE SHULER

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—An exhibit under the eaves of the national Capitol in Washington to show foreign diplomats and law-breaking government officials how much more delectable is a nonalcoholic punch than an alcoholic cocktail will be arranged by Mrs. James M. Doran, wife of the United States Prohibition Commissioner, as one of her duties as the newly appointed chairman of the nonalcoholic fruit products department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, according to officials of the organization attending the fifty-fifth annual convention here.

Mrs. Doran was voted in as the chairman of the new department by the entire convention, acting upon the recommendation of the executive board. The choice of Mrs. Doran is indicative of the realization by the women that law observance must be fostered within and not imposed from without.

"We must reach hostesses," said Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the union, whose idea the new department is, and she added, "Mrs. Doran is a delightful type of hostess whose example in Washington should lead many others to substitute fruit juices for alcoholic beverages at their parties."

Bureau of Economics

The convention has taken another important step forward its 1930 program of law observance and law enforcement by setting up a bureau of economics to conduct investigations and keep the public informed of economic gains under prohibition.

Changes in department heads include the substitution of Mrs. Maude Slayton of Alabama for Dr. Valeria Parker as head of the department of social morality, Mrs. Ethel Roberts of Rhode Island for Miss Ida Lillian Page of New Jersey as director of narcotics, and Mrs. Hess of California for Dr. Len M. Hutchins of California as director of medical temperance.

Resolutions are being drafted for presentation to the convention calling upon the American public to follow the example of President and Mrs. Hoover in refraining from the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages and pledging the organization to a vigorous campaign for law observance, emphasizing the beneficial effects of prohibition on child welfare, moral conduct and the economic status of the Nation.

Pledge Aid to Dry Candidates

The resolutions pledge the members of the organization to work for the nomination and election next year of public officials "who live dry and vote dry," and criticize various groups, including the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment for efforts to repeal state enforcement, the wet press for distorting

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Fort Ticonderoga Cannon Unearthed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT TICONDEROGA, N. Y.—A Revolutionary cannon in excellent condition, which has remained buried since the British blew up Fort Ticonderoga in 1777, has just been found by excavators here. The cannon was discovered by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pell of Ticonderoga and Washington and Milo S. King, manager of a Ticonderoga farm. It is said to be one of the few undamaged Revolutionary cannon unearthed in the United States.

The cannon was found standing in an upright position as if thrown up by the force of the explosion of the blast set off by the retreating British soldiers. The cannon has not yet been fully excavated but appears to be at least eight feet in length. The iron is either French or English.

The cannon was found in the course of the rebuilding of Fort Great Demilune, which is being restored by Howland Pell of New York, in memory of his son Gallatin.

Opening of London's New Air Park

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The new London Air Park and Hanworth Club was formally opened by the Duchess of Bedford, not long returned from flight to India and back in seven days, by the firing of a pyrotechnic landing signal. Hanworth is the headquarters of the National Flying Services group of flying clubs. Here members can learn to fly for £25 and qualify for the Air Ministry's "A" license. They can hire an airplane for 48 hours for the week-end and fly about 500 miles for £6 6s. for two people. Taxis will be available at 1s. per mile for one and 1s. 6d. per mile for two passengers. Hanworth has become the first link in a program which aims at the establishment of some 70 stations which, it is hoped, will be completed within a year. The clubhouse is within half an hour's journey from the center of London.

NATIONS DECIDE TO CONFER ON TARIFF TRUCE

United States and Russia to Be Invited by League to Participate

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Assembly of the League of Nations is now nearing the end of its labors and it did a good day's work, especially in passing a resolution in the economic committee calling for a conference of governments to consider a convention for a tariff truce for two years. The United States and Russia are to be invited to participate in this conference and the reply of the former to the Secretary-General's invitation will be awaited with great interest, for if Washington participates in the conference for a tariff truce this will indicate a change in American policy as regards the immediate raising of tariffs.

But whether the conference agrees to a tariff truce or not, it is hoped that it will be useful in drawing up a program for facilitating international economic relations by reducing hindrances to trade.

The Assembly has also accepted the economic committee's recommendation concerning the advisability of the general adoption of the most favored nation clause, and on this question also the United States is to be invited to make observations.

Moreover, an international conference is to be called to consider the adoption of a draft convention, proposed by the economic committee, for the equitable treatment of foreigners in all foreign commercial undertakings. The collaboration of the United States in this work is also hoped for.

The reorganization of the coal and sugar industries also come into the picture, for the Assembly has invited the Council to examine the difficulties confronting these industries, while the international Labor Office is to issue a report on hours and wages on a comparative basis.

The Assembly has also expressed its desire to assist agriculture by international action as regards the better marketing of agricultural products.

The draft of the treaty for finan-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Old Boom Days Revived in Area of Boulder Dam

Not Gold This Time, as Las Vegas Learns, but Real Estate, Seen and Unseen

Western states are preparing to harness the Colorado River and put it to work. Congress has already authorized such action and efforts are going forward to bring all Colorado basin states into full accord in the hope that construction can begin in December. This is the second of five articles explaining the present status of this development.

By COURTLAND HOLDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—This city, nearest community to the site of Boulder Dam, is eagerly awaiting the construction of works along the Colorado River, hoping that this activity will transform it into a small industrial center.

Since the passage of the Swing-Johnson bill its citizens have had two major occupations: real estate speculation and attempts to catch up with rumors which have pictured Las Vegas as a camp of jobless laborers and real estate "sharpshooters."

Local citizens do not deny that "outside interests" have bought up large acreages of almost worthless desert land between here and Black Canyon, on the Colorado, and marketed much of it to unsuspecting investors on the strength of fancied benefits from Boulder Dam.

They declare, however, that they were the first to protest against such practices; that they sounded the warning which moved Stephen Barnson, California Real Estate Commissioner, to investigate and prevent the sale of such land in his State and which caused investors everywhere to be placed on their guard.

The sale of such land has now been almost entirely stopped, and local citizens are glad that the flurry is over before real construction work on the dam commences. The field of the real estate "faker" has been limited as greatly as possible, and constructive, sound development is hoped for in its place.

Citizens of Las Vegas hope much from construction of Boulder Dam only 30 miles from their little city. They do not pretend that the land in southern Nevada will be able to receive much irrigation from the great reservoir to be stored behind the dam: they know much of it is too high for that. But they point to the great abundance of cheap power which will be available at their very door as the possible source of a steady industrial growth.

Nevada expects to exercise its full option on a large block of hydro-electric power to be generated at Boulder Dam. This power is not now needed, but the growth which will provide it useful channels is felt to be assured by the very fact that it will become available.

The agricultural valleys of the southern portions of the State will be developed, it is expected; mineral resources, now of little value, will be exploited; electro-chemical separation of ores will be carried on in plants making use of the power, and gypsum products will be exploited.

ARABS RAID VILLAGE

JERUSALEM (AP)—An Arab band made a raid on the children's village in the valley of Esdraelon while the children were asleep, killing a Jewish guard and stealing cattle. When the people of the neighboring Merhavia Colony arrived the Arabs had fled. Police detachments from Nazareth are searching for the raiders.

The children's village was founded with the assistance of South African Jews to give orphans from the Ukraine a rural education.

WOMEN UNITED IN CAMPAIGN TO KEEP DRY LAWS

Mrs. Peabody Explains Plan to Combat Repeal Move in Massachusetts

Establishment of a vigilance committee of 100 women from all parts of Massachusetts to lead the opposition to the campaign for repeal of state prohibition enforcement laws was announced at a luncheon held by representtive Massachusetts women, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement.

"The first step in the women's campaign against nullification will be the enlargement of the present state board of the Committee for Law Enforcement, and the appointment of county leaders to direct the work. Then a state conference will be held to bring the workers together, and co-ordinate plans for action which will carry the anti-nullification campaign into every corner of the state.

Addressing the assembled women, Mrs. Peabody said that a "war of sedition" was being waged by certain forces in Massachusetts tending to undermine the Federal Constitution essential to federal union. The Constitution, she said, provides protection against the outlawed liquor traffic, but the removal of the state enforcement act would "foment lawlessness." The enforcement law at present enables 6000 state police to protect the citizens of Massachusetts against lawlessness and crime, Mrs. Peabody pointed out, but to remove the law would leave the State at the mercy of the lawless, with protection only by 50 federal police.

"In our defense of the Constitution," she emphasized, "the greatest enemy is indifference on the part of citizens. Patriots who resent a shot fired at our shipping raise no voice against this attack. Men who have lost their loyalty to law in their loyalty to the liquor traffic threaten our political parties in Massachusetts.

"Loyal women of Massachusetts stand for the Federal Union and will protest by their votes against the removal of the state law supporting the Eighteenth Amendment. They propose to elect only those candidates who are true to their solemn oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution."

Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, chairman for the Woman's Law Enforcement Committee of New England, presented the objective of that group, which is broader than the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment alone, but as she explained, considers prohibition a first essential in the safety of the State and Nation. Mrs. Fred E. Crawford of Watertown, chairman of the Massachusetts State Committee for Law Enforcement, explained the detailed plans for reorganization and enlargement of the state committee in preparation for the campaign against nullification.

BERLIN MAYOR STARTS UNITED STATES TOUR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Gustav Boess, Mayor of Berlin, has just received his official welcome to New York City, after landing from the steamship Berlin, of the North German Lloyd Line, on his trip to repay the visit to Berlin of James J. Walker, Mayor of New York.

Mayor Boess is accompanied by Mrs. Boess and four Berlin officials. He will study New York's municipal government and its problems, many of which, he asserted, are similar to those of Berlin. Later he will visit other American cities. He will go first to Washington, however, to be received by President Hoover.

HEAD OF CHAIN CONDEMNS OWN SALES METHODS

Selling at Loss to Draw Crowd, Pure 'Faking,' Says W. T. Grant—Doesn't Pay

URGES CHAIN STORES TO BAR ITS PRACTICE

Losses, He Shows, Must Be Put on Goods That Otherwise Could Be Sold Cheaper

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Estimating that the sale of goods without profit amounts to between $3,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000 a year, W. T. Grant of New York called upon the National Chain Store Association here to go on record against this practice. He denounced this method of attracting business as a pernicious system, pure "faking," and sleight-of-hand merchandising.

Mr. Grant spoke to the chain-store convention as a man who has drawn such crowds with below-cost sales that he has had to call out the police. He is the head of a chain of 260 stores doing a business running to $70,000,000 a year. By experience his organization has found that the sensational profitless values do not pay.

"In a large organization the selling of a few items at a loss," he said, "may not be sufficiently important to affect the profits of the business as a whole, but nevertheless the loss is there and it must be covered by the sale of other 'profitable' merchandise before a profit can be made.

"Such a store may hoodwink a few susceptible people into thinking that it is selling all of its merchandise below the customary price level. Have you ever thought how insignificant such an advantage may be to a large organization and yet how vital it may be to some little fellow who is dependent upon his line for the selling of these very goods?

Has Its Selfish Side, Too

"I doubt if many concerns in their desire to be greater or to control a larger proportion of the sales situation sense that they are selfish in selling goods without profit."

Of the disappointing rewards of this costly method of winning customers, Mr. Grant had this to relate:

"We attracted the least desirable type of trade and the stores were so jammed that business was almost stopped. What was the result? We had created a reputation for selling certain merchandise that could not always be bought again at the same price. This tended to spoil the business in our regular lines which we could have sold cheaper if we had not lost money on our specials. It spoiled the customers' appreciation of normal merchandise.

"This actually hurt our business, but it was more damaging to other merchants who needed that business. It was a blatant attempt to make the public think we were giving greater values than we really were. In plain words, it was just pure 'faking.' Furthermore, our actual experience is that the greatest sales records in our history have been made with relatively few loss leaders.

"Our experience is that in stores where we have hard sledding we have poured in specials and so affected our profits that we have shown a greater net loss with no added reputation. As soon as our selling without profit ceased, our trade resumed its former volume."

Promotion of good relations between the chain-store and its community is one of the aims of this convention, E. G. Yonker of Wash-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

No Naval Expert Will Accompany British Premier

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The composition of the official party accompanying Ramsay MacDonald to the United States just announced shows that it includes not a single British admiralty expert. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns on inquiry in informed circles that such omission was intentional and that unless present plans are changed no naval authorities will be sent from this side. This is construed to mean that no technical details are to be discussed during the visit to Washington.

The Manchester Guardian, after drawing attention to the fact that while President Hoover will have expert advice at hand, Mr. MacDonald must rely upon the solitary naval attaché at the British Embassy, and goes on to argue that the constitution of the Prime Minister's party is "the strongest evidence that could be offered that Mr. MacDonald goes out to carry through a real naval disarmament scheme. It has staggered American correspondents here and probably will stagger the American public, but it ought to stagger them in the right way."

The party as now announced comprises only Miss Ishbel MacDonald, the Prime Minister's daughter; Sir Robert Vansittart, chief private secretary; Miss Rose Rosenberg, private secretary; Thomas Jones, deputy secretary to the British Cabinet; Robert Leslie Craigiehead of the American department in the British Foreign Office, and also Lord Arnold, who travels unofficially.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

WASHINGTON (AP)—Coinage of half dollars to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition into the Northwest Territory, is asked in a bill by C. B. Hudspeth (D.), Representative from Texas.

Foreign-Born Lads of Humble Homes Win Free 4-Year Course at Columbia

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Sons of a cook, a construction worker, a milkman, a waiter, a janitor and a grocer are among the nine foreign-born American boys who have just been chosen from 90 candidates for the Pulitzer scholarships in the annual competition among graduates of New York high schools. The saying that America is the land of opportunity is illustrated in the list of English, Irish, Scotch, German, Italian, Lithuanian and Greek winners, for but two of the boys were born in America, two being recent immigrants, six being sons of immigrants and six holding brilliant grades in spite of having had to work their way through school.

Under the provisions governing the scholarships, which were established by Joseph Pulitzer in 1889, each winner is afforded free tuition at any first-class American college, as well as a cash stipend of $250 a year for four years. All nine contestants elected to enter Columbia University.

Simultaneously four-year state scholarships of $100 annually were awarded each of the winners for high standing in the Regents examinations.

In announcing the scholarships, the Committee of Award at Columbia declared that, in all the 40 years since the scholarships were instituted, the winners have never been more promising, standing head and shoulders above the average winners in scholarship.

In the order of the grades achieved on their examinations, the winners are:

Herman Saling Kremer, son of Russian Jewish immigrants; Helmut Schulz, who came to America from Germany five years ago without knowing an English word, and has worked his way through school; Thomas Jonaitis, son of Lithuanian immigrants, who works in his father's grocery store; Andrew James Chiappe, whose father and mother emigrated from Gibraltar; Jerome O'Neill, son of Scottish parents; Frederick Tonetti, son of Italian immigrants, winner last year of the Harvard Club award as the outstanding member of the junior class, both in scholastic and extracurricular activities; Hippocrates Apostle, who has been in America six years from Thessalian Greece and was the most brilliant student mathematician in the history of his high school; John Morrisroe, son of Irish parents, and Milton Black, of Russian Jewish parentage and a chief factor in helping his widowed mother support the family.

CHICAGO POLICE FIND POSITIONS FOR 21,759 BOYS

Crime Struck at Source by Keeping Lads Busy Up to Coming of Age

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Celebrating its second anniversary, the Unemployed Boys' Bureau of the Police Department, considered here as a great crime preventer, reported that in the last two years it had received 24,988 applications for work and had successfully filled 21,759 positions. Most of the boys helped in this manner are making good and a few have even climbed to executive positions, according to Lieut. J. J. Scully, in charge of the bureau.

That crime is struck at its origin when boys are employed regularly as soon as they leave school is one of the theories upon which the bureau is founded. If a boy can be kept busy until he turns the age of 21 he usually will not have any difficulties later, Lieutenant Scully has found.

"I need a boy. Can you send over a boy?" Telephone inquiries amount to 30 or 40 calls a day from employers who are now habitually cooperating with this free employment bureau. Before the day is over a goodly number of lads wanting work and willing to work hard are started on their first round of duties.

Just "home boys," who have never been inside of a police station until they come to apply for a job, constitute 99 per cent of the applicants, Lieutenant Scully said. Although operated by a police department, the bureau is not considered an organization for placing delinquent boys. When such boys are recommended, the employers are told the facts and the boys' records are carefully watched. "A job to fit the boy," is the goal in each case.

One day 38 lads were loaded into a bus at the police station and driven to a 4000-acre farm in Ohio, where they put on overalls and began raising vegetables. The manager of the farm, who has chartered the bus, reported later that the most of the boys were hard workers and that several would develop into superintendents. When boys were placed in positions outside of Chicago the written consent of the parents is required.

The boys themselves appreciate the help of the police. Often when, for one reason or another, a boy is leaving a job, he will drop into the office and notify the police of the vacancy so that some other boy may have the chance. In some cases boys have made a little money and then gone back to finish their schooling.

Police departments in some other cities have adopted this plan of helping young boys to find employment, it is reported.

RAIL COMPACT AIDS POLAND AND RUSSIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—For some time conferences have been held between Polish and Soviet representatives concerning the regulation of important problems of railway transit. The transport movement between Poland and the Soviets and transit via Poland to the Orient are continually increasing and the facilities which will shortly be introduced are expected to have very beneficial results.

Negotiations have now been concluded in Moscow and have resulted favorably. The commission has worked out the direct tariffs for the transport of Polish-Soviet goods and these new tariffs will come into force as from Nov. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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British Factories in Canada Sought

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The preponderating position occupied by American branch factories in Canada where are some 700 compared with only about 50 British plants is referred to in a semi-official statement published here, based upon figures in the Journal of the British Empire producers organization.

"Just after the war," says the statement, "the Dominion Government sought to attract British branch industries and some hundreds of British firms were circularized to offer them all the advantages of cheap land and power as well as raw materials. Very few of them took the trouble to reply to the circular, some being no doubt hard hit by economic depression prevailing at that time.

"Manufacturers from the United States, however, were quick to take the advantage manufacturing in the Dominion gave them, both in respect to raw materials and in the matter of tariff preferences open to them in other countries of the Empire."

English Potters Plan Wedgwood Pageant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Stoke-on-Trent, center of the English potteries and the industry founded by the famous Josiah Wedgwood, the father of English pottery, is planning to celebrate the bicentary of that pioneer next May.

The British Pottery Manufacturers' Association is co-operating in planning an exhibition of British pottery which will probably be the largest and most representative ever held. The promoters aim at attracting buyers from Europe, the Dominions and colonies and America.

A pageant will be given in which some of the earliest methods used by Josiah Wedgwood in manufacturing and marketing his wares will be displayed. There will be working demonstrations of the potter at his wheel as in old days, and of the primitive method of transport by pack-horse from the potteries to Liverpool, whence the Staffordshire pottery was shipped to all parts of the world.

Hobart Drys Block Amendment Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tasmania—Proposals to have the liquor law amended to provide for 10 o'clock closing instead of 6 o'clock have met with strong opposition from the Tasmanian Temperance Alliance which points out that the present law is the result of a referendum and incapable of amendment without reference to the people. Such a recourse is believed to be unlikely since the Premier, Joseph McPhee, is a stanch temperance man.

Attention has recently been called in Parliament to the fact of a slackening in enforcement of the law. Police raids have followed and licensees have been fined for trading after hours. It is generally admitted that it is very difficult to carry out the law, since a hotel is allowed a temperance license and citizens may lawfully be on the premises up till 10 o'clock to be served with non-intoxicating liquor. The law provides that should a licensee be convicted three times, his license automatically expires.

Radio World's Fair Scans New Circuits

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio began its annual fall exhibitions upon the opening of the sixth radio world's fair here. Exhibitors crowded three floors of Madison Square Garden with the newest in the art, including television and a demonstration of the progress of radio from its earliest days. The television display was of experimental apparatus t oshow the results of a year's laboratory work in the attempt to make it practical.

Screen grid tubes have brought improvement in circuits and set design. Cabinet concentration was on consoles, with receiver and speaker making a unit intended to grace any living room. The table model was considerably overshadowed. As last year, alternating current receivers predominated and there was only a scattered showing of direct current and battery models.

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Koussevitzky's Winged Letter

RAILWAYS START HUGE DRAINAGE PLAN IN FRANCE

Dutch to Aid in Reclaiming 800 Square Miles for Grazing Cattle

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—Plans to reclaim 800 square miles of marshland in western France, and to turn the territory into grazing for some 250,000 head of cattle, have been announced by the French State Railways.

Dutch experts have been called in to examine the area, which for months has been partially inundated, and French engineers have been in turn studying Dutch methods in Holland. A feature of the scheme is that the workmen employed are likely to be imported from the Netherlands, since there is already a dearth of labor in France. This railway company is now seeking to effect an organization which will take over the entire work, and to which generous financial assistance will be given.

French State Railways is the leading company in this country, carrying two-thirds of all the first-class passengers. Its trains cover the Channel ports of Cherbourg and Le Havre. Experiments have been recently carried out for improvement of these lines and a new train has been run at an average speed of 70 miles per hour. Locomotives are being tested which will haul full loads at an average of 60 miles per hour and thus reduce the journey from Cherbourg by one hour to 4½ hours. Steamers will eventually come directly to new docks for discharge of passengers, obviating the present debarkation on tugs in the harbor.

State Railways is also to remodel the Invalides Station on the Seine bank near the Quai d'Orsay to receive passengers from ports. In this way visitors' first impression will be of the beautiful center of Paris. Coaches resembling Pullman chair cars, to the number of 75, are being built for these lines. These changes are made with the co-operation of the steamship companies.

State Railways declares that railway rates in France are a third less than before the war and in proportion much cheaper than those of any other leading country, American, British and German rates being 50 per cent higher than before the war, and Swiss and Dutch higher still.

France and Canada Seek Rumanian Labor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The wide response of Rumanian workers to the offer to place that country's surplus labor in French factories and mines, has resulted in urgent requests from Canadian Government and railway officials for details of the treaty, since Canada, too, is importing Rumanian labor.

Canadian interests, it is said, consider that the treaty might cut off their own supply of Rumanian laborers. The Rumanian Government, however, has just stated that it is not a question of sending farm labor to France, but labor from mining and industrial regions. Excellent harvests have relieved the strain in farming districts, it is pointed out, and it is in farm workers that Canada is mainly interested.

It appears there has been a great wave of emigration from the farm to the factory in France since the war, and that instead of seeking farmers and farm hands from other countries she chooses rather to stop a further flow toward the cities by filling the vacancies in industry with foreign labor, thus keeping the French peasant on the land. Rumania, it is said, will continue her policy of permitting farmers and their families who are not of Rumanian origin to leave the country.

SHIP TO SHORE MAIL AIRPLANE LANDS IN BOSTON

Koussevitzky Letter Is One of Consignment From Ile de France

Airmail from the Ile de France, including a letter from Serge Koussevitsky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to the manager of the orchestra, was received at the East Boston Airport on the afternoon of Sept. 23, a whole day before the liner docked at New York, and served to accentuate the announcement of the French Line and the North German Lloyd that they definitely plan to make Boston a permanent port of entry for European mails.

M. Koussevitsky's letter came too late for afternoon delivery, but still reached Symphony Hall on the morning of Sept. 24, several hours before the Ile de France docked in New York. It was part of a large consignment of mail brought from the liner by Lieut. Leon Domergue, which was in plenty of time to be put on the Merchants' Limited express for New York, or aboard the evening air-mail planes for that city. The Koussevitsky letter was addressed to William H. Brennan, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The delivery was the second successful attempt of the French Line, and elaborate plans are announced by the North German-Lloyd for a regular service. As soon as their new steamship, the Europa, is completed and the re-engined Columbus is in service, the two lines will have in all about one plane every week reaching Boston with mail, it is expected. Extension of the ship-to-shore service is planned by the French Line, whereby the mail destined for New England can be landed at Boston and the same plane then continue on to New York with the balance of the ship mail.

C. H. Bockelmann, assistant general passenger agent of the French Line, is in Washington to arrange with postal authorities for this expansion, which is not possible because postal regulations require that all foreign mail be landed at the port of entry.

Boston is more than 200 miles nearer Europe than is New York. Mr. Bockelmann pointed out, and is also nearer the position of the ocean steamers on their inbound voyage when it is most practicable to make a hop.

For the present the seaplane will be catapulted from the Ile de France every 21 days when that vessel is approaching the New England coast, and efforts will be made to continue the service the year round. It is planned eventually to add a passenger ship-to-shore service. Should this take place, Boston will be made an official airport port of entry, which would alter the existing customs status and place Boston in the same position with several convenient points in the United States which already have that privilege. Efforts to secure this rating for Boston have heretofore been unavailing, since it was objected that Boston had lacked a regular air service from foreign countries.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS PAY TRIBUTE TO CUSHING

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—In recognition of outstanding contributions to the science of railway engineering, William C. Cushing, engineer of standards of the Pennsylvania Railroad and one of the company's veteran technical advisers, has been elected to honorary membership in the American Railway Engineering Association, an honor which previously has been conferred only on five other men.

Mr. Cushing, who is a native of St. Johns, N. B., is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1887. He is a charter member of the American Railway Engineering Association, was a member of its board of directors and also served as president.

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Enright Offers to Expose Graft

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A state inquiry into alleged city government shortcomings under the present Tammany Administration has just been urged by Richard E. Enright, nominee of the Square Deal Party for Mayor. Mr. Enright said he would disclose certain facts concerning local municipal graft if Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor, would order an open hearing.

The investigation should be broad enough in its scope, Mr. Enright said, to trace $83,000,000 in graft which, he declared, is paid annually by 32,000 speakeasies here to members of the police department and politicians.

"If Governor Roosevelt declined to enforce the rule and mandate laid down with the repeal of the Mullen-Gage Enforcement Act in 1923 and appointed an investigator, he could find out a great deal," Mr. Enright continued.

Mr. Enright intimated that if he were elected, he would close all speakeasies here. When asked if there had been no speakeasies while he was police commissioner, he said that he had suppressed them and that only 3000 were in operation when he left office, as compared to the 32,000 today.

Declaring the need for a movement for law and order to be imperative in the United States today, Mr. Enright envisages the growth of the Square Deal Party until it becomes a nation-wide movement to combat the encroachment of corrupt influences upon municipal governments in American cities.

Manchester Reducing Noises of Traffic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Procedure taken to lessen the noises made by the Manchester Corporation tramway cars has been outlined in a report by F. Stuart Pilcher, general manager of the city tramways, to the Tramways Committee. While each of the noise producers may be insignificant in itself, in the aggregate the noise made is serious; and much of it may be eliminated, the report reveals.

Corrugation of rails—a condition whose cause is not known—is counteracted in Manchester by the removal of the corrugations by means of electric welding plants. This work has to be done at night. The rattling chains of bogies, which are fitted to minimize accidents in the event of a car leaving the rails, are being replaced by steel checks. A new type of brake is also being fitted on the trams.

Worn crossings are to be repaired by the depositing of steel at the worn parts as soon as the need is seen; this not only tends to eliminate noise but also prolongs the life of the crossings.

LEGGE HECKLED ON FARM BOARD AS PROBE BEGINS

Chairman Says Facilities Are Lacking for Quick Accomplishments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, confessed to the Senate Agricultural Committee on Sept. 24 that he did not understand some parts of the bill under which the board is operating and that so far the set-up of the board had not permitted much to be accomplished.

He was the first member of the board to be heard and the other members will appear in turn before the committee. The nominations were sent to the Senate some time ago and are held up pending the hearings.

Mr. Legge was heckled by T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and closely questioned by Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana; Ellison Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina; Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, and the chairman, C. W. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon.

Explains Business

After making a brief formal statement about the personnel of the board, Mr. Legge was kept constantly on the defensive. He explained that he had been engaged in farming to some extent but that he had been with the International Harvester Corporation as general manager, vice-president and president successively, his services covering a period of 38 years. His stock in the company amounted to less than 1 per cent, he testified, but at present market values he admitted under questioning, it would sell for $1,000,000 now, which was more than it is worth, in his opinion. He has had nothing to do with any export business outside of the implements exported by his company, he testified.

He said that he had frequently discussed farm problems and had studied the co-operative movement from an educative standpoint.

The Farm Board is lending money to wheat, cotton, dairy and fruit co-operatives, Mr. Legge explained. It has obligated itself to lend from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, he said, although but a small proportion of this has been actually paid over. At present there are only supplemental loans made through intermediate banks. He declared that $150,000,000 would not meet the demand for the physical facilities needed today.

Canadian Price Probed

Senator Caraway demanded why stabilization corporations had not been formed. Mr. Legge said there had not been time. Senator Wheeler wanted to know why Montana wheat growers could get 47 cents more for a bushel for their wheat in Canada than on this side of the border, and was told that the board had men investigating the matter, although it was not believed that the difference was so great. Canada has facilities for storage which do not exist in the United States.

Mr. Legge declared that never in his time had the American farmer showed an operating profit. Whatever profit he had had come from an advance in the value of his land.

The witness said he had been interested in the various farm bills in Congress, but would not say which one he thought the best. He approved the McNary-Haugen bill, except for the dumping provision. He had always opposed dumping abroad and denied that his company had ever practiced it, or that it had sold implements more cheaply abroad than in the United States.

The Central Grain Marketing Corporation will be very effective when in operation, Mr. Legge replied in answer to a statement by Mr. Brookhart that nothing had been done toward organizing for wheat. He declared that a co-operative a day could be organized in every state if the board wanted to get action. Complaint was voiced that although the board had been in existence for two months, nothing had been done for this year's crop. Brookhart referred to 1917, when Hoover asked for $150,000,000 and the price of wheat was fixed without delay. That should have been done this year, he said. Congress had been called April 15, which was too late, but a bill had been passed by June 15. The board should have acted promptly. Instead, it has done nothing, he said.

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MORE MELONS LEAVE THE IMPERIAL VALLEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EL CENTRO, Calif.—Imperial Valley, where cantaloupes are said to reach a marketable state sooner than elsewhere in the United States, has shipped a greater volume of melons this season than at any previous time.

Some 19,858 carloads moved over Southern Pacific tracks, officials of that road have reported, which is estimated at 243,61,920 melons, or two for each man, woman and child in the United States.

B. & M. PUTS ON FASTER TRAINS IN NEW ENGLAND

Saving of One Hour and 45 Minutes Announced on Chicago Run

Faster train service throughout New England and a saving of one hour and 45 minutes on the run between Boston and Chicago has just been announced by the Boston & Maine Railroad with the completion of their fall and winter passenger schedules. The new train service will become effective on Sept. 29, when daylight saving time ends.

The speeding up on the "Minute Man" between Boston and Chicago results from the faster schedules of operation over that portion of the route operated on New York Central tracks and from the arrangement of better connections which shorten several waits. The train's schedules will be 15 minutes faster than at present on the east-bound run.

A saving of 10 minutes on the Boston-Portsmouth-Portland run of the "Pine Tree Limited," heads the list of time reductions on this route which cut from four to seven minutes from the running time of four other trains. Faster time also is offered in the Boston-to-Montreal service with one train reducing its schedule by 24 minutes.

Time savings of five minutes or more are made on a number of other trains on the Boston & Maine service. Commuter service from Boston has been aided by a new train on the Fitchburg division and another on the Wakefield and Reading run. Commuter schedules affecting trains on the Gloucester and Chelsea routes also have been improved. A slight rearrangement of some schedules also is intended to provide better connections at North Station.

CO-OPERATORS BUY BUILDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The co-operative societies have now decided to buy the block of buildings erected by the large co-operative bank in Copenhagen, one of the few Danish co-operative ventures which did not succeed. The price is about $2,000,000.

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HOOVER NEEDS PROGRESSIVE AID IN NAVAL ISSUE

Cross Fire of Challenge Looms in Debates on Accord With Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Some idea of the many-sided task that confronts President Hoover in effecting a naval agreement is discussed by the cross-fire of challenge he faces on the issue in the Senate.

On the one hand, there is the group headed by Senator Borah, which demands not only actual reduction in existing armament, but insists that the question of the freedom of the seas for neutrals should be considered and disposed of before the matter of tonnage and guns is acted upon.

And on the other extreme is a larger and more powerful group, including leaders of the President's own party, which is ready to attack almost any restrictive program he formulates on the ground that it goes too far in limiting the navy. This is the Big Navy faction which can see little but a ship-for-ship and gun-for-gun parity with Britain or any other country.

Because some of the influential Senate Republican leaders are Big Navy men and strongly opposed to his curtailment policy, the President has had to turn to the Progressives and Democrats to make up the losses within his own party.

This makes for a difficult situation which does not leave the international phase of the issue any the easier. The remarkably cordial public sentiment has, however, been of tremendous assistance to the President and nothing is being left undone by the American, as well as by the British Government, to rally public favor to their support.

This is known to be one of the major reasons for the visit of Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, to Washington.

The first hostile expression concerning the President's negotiations with Britain comes from a Big Navy source, Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, having attacked the proposed Anglo-American basis for an understanding on cruisers on the Senate floor.

Mr. McKellar admits that he did not vote for the 1922 Washington disarmament treaty, and is prepared to oppose any other naval arrangement. His attitude on the issue can be summed by his closing statement: "A sound naval policy for this country is to build a navy as large as our needs call for, unfettered and unhampered by any agreement. The best possible thing for America to do is cancel the 1922 agreement, which expires in 1936, and for the present make no other agreements."

While the Administration is depending upon public sentiment to curb the force of the Big Navy opposition, it has hope that the Progressives will rally to the support of a navy treaty on the ground that, while it does not go as far as they would like to have it, nevertheless it is progress.

HEAD OF CHAIN CONDEMNS OWN SALES METHODS

(Continued from Page 1)

ington, president of the Chain Store Association, declared in his initial address. This view was supported by E. C. Sams of New York, president of the J. C. Penny Company. Mr. Sams urged that the chain-store must do its share in developing its city.

The chain-store must enter a community as an all-around partner to its people, to its social and civic institutions as supporter, to its betterment program as contributor and counsellor," said Mr. Sams. "The development of the chain is the development of every business in the town. It is a shortsighted policy, therefore, for us to refuse contributions toward what makes for a better town because that, in turn, makes for better business.

"I believe that the method of taking an interest in the affairs of the community should be through our managers. Any man who is capable of managing a store is capable of making community contributions in other ways.

"We should draw a fine line between standardization of methods and men. I am averse to placing machine-made men in our stores. The local manager should be given every opportunity to develop in ability, to become a local merchant on a par, at least in intelligence, business ability, citizenship and social set-up, with the representative business men of the town."

John Brandt, president of the Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., attributed a large part of the success of his company to its marketing through chain stores, and declared that farmer hostility to the chain store had no foundation in fact.

There is no necessary correlation whatever between mere bigness and prosperity, Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, emphasized. One of the largest and most successful chain systems is understood to have reduced its system by many hundred stores during the last two years with a resultant gratifying increase in net profits, he said

Federal Trade Commission Prepares for Chain Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Months of preparation by the Federal Trade Commission culminated in the dispatch of 75,000 copies of a searching questionnaire to independent retailers in communities all over the United States, as the final part of the investigation into chain store competition with independent establishments.

One of the questions asked of the individual shopkeepers is what they think of chain store competition, and whether the latter are underselling them.

The questionnaire was sent out simultaneously with the meeting of the National Chain Store Associations convention in Chicago. The present inquiry was ordered by the Senate over a year ago, and is designed to compare costs, profits and practices of the standardized chain unit with those of the little corner store which, it has been alleged, is being made the victim of unfair competition.

Though the original Senate resolution cited the existence of 4000 chain store systems, with more than 100,000 units, the commission's investigation indicated a total as high as 7250 chains which are now believed to be making 15 per cent or more of all the retail sales in the country. Between 1921 and 1927, it is computed, chain stores increased their sales 400 per cent.

The questionnaires follow two previous ones, sent to wholesalers and chain store groups. Information elicited from the independents will be used in comparison with answers received from the chains.

The commission is likewise engaged in gathering material on prices at chain and private stores, with a corps of expert shoppers on the job. No forecast has been made on the date when the inquiry will be conducted.

SPANISH UNIVERSITIES WIN ROYAL CONCESSION

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—An echo of the students' riots in the spring comes in the form of a concession to public opinion by a royal decree canceling the charter to religious orders at Deusto and Escorial to issue medical and engineer diplomas.

Universities will now be able to recommence the term under normal conditions. The feud between students and the Dictator is thus ended in Primo de Rivera's belated capitulation which, it is said, again shows the latter's determination never to yield when an attempt is made to coerce him.

GERMANS AND BRITISH EXCHANGE FAREWELLS

KOENIGSTEIN, Ger. (AP)—Evacuation by the second battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment, the first complete British unit to leave the Rhineland, brought stirring farewell scenes.

Thousands of Germans joined in singing British popular songs played by the regimental band. As the special train steamed out the Germans lifted a rousing chorus of "Auld Lang Syne."

WORLD COURT FORMULA SIGNED BY 45 NATIONS

GENEVA (AP)—The number of signatories of the protocol for the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague reached 47 with the announcement of the signature of representatives of Salvador, Paraguay and South Africa.

These three countries also signed the protocol for the revision of the World Court statute which now has been subscribed to by 45 nations.

Loading Monitors to Speed New York Delivery

Employees of Colonial Air Transport Loading First Consign ment of Copies of The Christian Science Monitor on Board a Trimotored Ford Plane at the Boston Airport, Preparatory for the Takeoff for New York.

Jewish Head Sees British Premier

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, discussed the future of the National Home for Jews in Palestine with Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency, from whom he received a statement of the main demands made by the Zionist organization and the Jewish Agency on the British Government.

The Zionist executive leader summarized these demands as follows: "We are entitled to ask the mandatory power for speedy measures which will insure security for Jewish life and property; a thorough reorganization of the Palestine police and the Transjordan defense force, so as to introduce an adequate proportion of Jews into the defense forces of the country, is of paramount importance. We think a more active support on the part of the mandatory power in the sphere of economic development in the opening up of possibilities for an enlarged Jewish immigration and colonization must be an integral part of the measures necessary to put into effect the promise contained in the mandate and in the Balfour Declaration. Negotiations to this effect have been initiated with the Prime Minister and with the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

UNIFORM PRACTICE AT ALL PORTS URGED

QUEBEC (AP)—A proposal that a committee be formed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to undertake the establishment of uniform port practices and terminal rates corresponding to a similar effort on the Pacific coast were made by George F. Nicholson, harbor engineer of Los Angeles, in an address to the American Association of Port Authorities, which opened its annual convention.

The port standardization committee reported that a technical subcommittee was considering this subject and obtaining suggestions on procedure and designs of port equipment capable of standardization.

ROYAL BETROTHAL NEWS IS EXPECTED

BRUSSELS (AP)—King Albert of the Belgians has returned to Brussels after a 10 days' visit to Italy, where he met the royal family.

It was expected some official statement would be issued soon regarding the reported betrothal of Princess Marie Jose of Belgium and Prince Humbert, Italian Crown Prince, which palace circles declare is not yet official.

Plane to New York Delivers Monitors

The first regular airplane delivery of copies of The Christian Science Monitor has just been inaugurated between Boston and New York, enabling late afternoon editions of the newspaper to be placed on sale in New York City on the evening of the day of publication.

A time saving of from 11 to 12 hours results from the service. The newspapers are carried on the regular air line of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc. whose three-motored Ford planes make the trip between the Boston and Newark (N. J.) Airports in from 80 minutes to two hours.

A consignment of copies of the Atlantic Edition of The Christian Science Monitor leaves the Christian Science Publishing House by special motorcycle delivery about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It is placed on board the buses which carry air passengers to the Boston Airport. Upon the arrival of the airplane at the Newark Airport the papers are taken by bus to the Pennsylvania Hotel, in New York, from where they are distributed to be placed on sale at 11 hotels in the midtown Manhattan district and at three of the largest news stands.

The hotels are: Murray Hill, Park Avenue and Fortieth Street; Belmont, Park Avenue and Forty-second Street; the Commodore, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street; the Roosevelt, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; the Piccadilly, 227 West Forty-fifth Street; the Biltmore, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street; the Prince George, 14 East Twenty-eighth Street; the Pennsylvania, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street; Paramount, Forty-sixth Street, west of Broadway; Barclay, 111 East Forty-eighth Street; the McAlpin, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.

The street news stands: Northwest corner Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, southwest corner Forty-second street and Seventh Avenue, southeast corner Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue.

Under this arrangement copies of the Monitor are placed on sale about 8 o'clock in the evening, instead of on the following morning.

LA GAIBA OIL PROSPECTING

LA PAZ, Colombia (By U. P.)—The Bolivian Colonization Company has signed a contract with an American firm for oil exploration in the La Gaiba district.

Prague Crisis Believed Due to Demand of Clericals for Place in Portfolio

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The appointment of Charles Viskovsky as Minister of National Defense has led to an unexpected crisis in the government coalition, which it is generally believed will result in the dissolution of Parliament and new elections. The apparent cause of the change in the political situation is the demand of the Clerical Czechoslovak People's Party (which is, next to the Agrarians, the strongest faction within the coalition) to fill a third portfolio, that of finance, claiming that the position of the Agrarians, with four members in the Cabinet, otherwise would be too strong.

Owing to the Agrarian refusal to concede either the portfolio or equal representation in educational matters, the Cabinet council could not reach an agreement despite efforts of Frantisek Udrzals, Prime Minister.

Parliament has been sitting since 1925 and would continue by ordinary term until 1931. President Masaryk decrees its dissolution after the close of clerical St. Wenceslas celebrations within the present week, and new elections are likely at the end of October, and the new House could meet late in November. In event of elections, Agrarians are expected to gain seats from the Clericals and Czech-Socialists and Social Democrats from Communists.

CABLE AND WIRELESS MERGER COMPLETED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sept. 30 has been fixed as the date of bringing into actual operation the recently completed British Empire cable and wireless merger, Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., the state-controlled commercial organization intrusted with the working of the new joint arrangement, announces from that day it will operate cable and radio systems of Eastern Associated Telegraph Companies and Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., together with direct empire radio and imperial cable services now under British General Post Office.

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Describes and prices nearly a thousand varieties. Merits and demerits are noted and varieties are classified to make ordering easy. Our "Autumn Rose Bulletin," with many suggestions as to proper varieties for modern Rose gardens, is now available. A copy will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant Roses.

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"Do tell!" exclaimed the housewife,
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"A Teenie Weenie Toffie,"
The friendly Zip replied,
"I sought the country's very best
And this is what I spied."

He told the truth, for Monarch Teenie Weenie Toffies have all the goodness of the highest quality pure creamery butter, fresh cream and pure cane sugar, deliciously blended. Air-tight vacuum cans preserve the original fresh flavor.

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There is no "season" in Southern California. It is an all-year resort. In the fall there is opera . . . symphony concerts . . . football . . . motoring . . . polo . . . golf . . . tennis . . . an endless variety of pleasure at your command . . . for days and nights full of interest and variety.

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SINGLE TAXERS SEE PITTSBURGH FORGING AHEAD

Delegates to Convention Note Progress in City Nearest Their Ideal

By a Staff Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Several hundred delegates, gathered here for the fourth annual convention of the Henry George Foundation of America, a body devoted to promoting the single tax plan, were told that Pittsburgh is thriving under its taxation system, which comes nearest of any American city to the Georgian ideal.

The convention is taking the form of a memorial jubilee in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of Progress and Poverty, written by Henry George and used as a textbook by all adherents of the single tax doctrine.

The convention was welcomed by Carl D. Smith and by William N. McNair, president of the Henry George Club of Pittsburgh.

Brief addresses in response were made by Mrs. Anna George de Mille, honorary vice-president of the Henry George Foundation of America and Daughter of Henry George.

The convention brings together a distinguished group of Single Taxers from the United States and Canada as well as delegates who attended the international conference at Edinburgh, Scotland, including Charles O'Connor Hennessy, president of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade; Lawson Purdy, of New York; Peter Witt, of Cleveland; Benjamin W. Burger, New York; A. C. Campbell, Ottawa, and the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati.

The Pittsburgh tax plan was explained by Thomas C. McMahon, chief city assessor, who declared that, after a fair trial, he was convinced the plan is a great aid in the promotion of progress but that its full effect will not have been attained until a fuller use is made of all the land within the city.

"The system of assessing real estate for taxation purposes," he said, "does not differ materially from the assessment in force in other large cities of the country, nor does it involve any discrimination in the treatment of land and buildings in so far as appraising the value for taxation purposes is concerned.

"It is entirely a matter of fixing separate tax rates. The department of assessors furnishes the total assessed valuation of land and of buildings to the city council, and after the amount of the city budget is known the city council determines the tax rates for city purposes. The council then fixes two separate rates, one to apply to land and the other to buildings, and, under the law, the building rate must be one-half of the land rate."

Answering criticism that the graded tax plan constitutes a menace to the growth and welfare of the community, Mr. McMahon said that the United States Steel Corporation is spending $100,000,000 in expansion and improvements; that the three great trunk lines entering Pittsburgh—the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and the New York Central—are spending more than $80,000,000 in terminal improvements; that the city spent $35,000,000 between 1924 and 1928; that building operations in 1927-28 amounted to $100,000,000, and that bank clearings amounted to $9,450,000,000 in 1928, an increase of nearly $3,000,000,000 in six years.

Referring to the international conference held at Edinburgh, which was attended by Georgists from 23 countries, Charles O'Connor Hennessy said:

"Those who can look below the surface of British politics at this time must be very blind if they cannot see the land question 'all over the place' to use a British expression.

"While the proposal of the Labor Party for the rating and taxation of land values may not seem, on its face, very radical, one has only to read the speeches of public men in and out of Parliament to realize that this is but the beginning of the fight for the destruction of land monopoly and the ultimate triumph of the demand for free land, free trade, free man!"

ORIENTAL RACES IN ODD JUMBLE AT ASTRAKHAN

(Continued from Page 1)

which grows steadily more turbulent and broad, until the shores on each side quite recede from view. When the roadstead is reached there is a transfer of passengers from the river steamer to a larger sea-going ship.

Nearly all the nationalities of the Caucasus are represented in the rush of steerage passengers from one boat into another. One can see tall mountaineers from Georgia or Daghestan, lithe as panthers, striding along, with "kinzhals," or long daggers, proudly worn at their belts, and their wives, sometimes with faces half veiled, following respectfully behind. Then there are sturdy Turanians, first cousins to the Turk, from Azerbaidjan, and Armenians, the most international people of the Near East and, of course, a sprinkling of blond Russians among the dark Asiatics.

Mandolins and Bird Cages

The objects which these migrants carry with them are as varied as their races. One can distinguish bedding and teakettles, babies and musical instruments shaped like mandolins and even bird cages, to say nothing of an indefinite amount of miscellaneous baggage, mostly carried in wicker baskets.

As the good ship Yan Poluyan (named after a Bolshevik leader in the civil war in the North Caucasus) moved smoothly over the waters ("the old man Caspian," as the poet Lermontov christened this salt sea, was in a good mood), clamorous life manifested itself in the steerage. Babies cried; people argued over the allotment of the crowded space; here and there one could hear the strains of one of the innumerable Caucasian folk songs. The steerage of a Caspian ship would be a wonderful source of material for a writer with an extensive knowledge of little known tongues and a sturdy capacity for discomfort.

When the sunrise came one could see an impressive sight: the dark gray mountains of Daghestan over the blue-green surface of the Caspian Sea. As the ship drew nearer to land the mountains temporarily disappeared from view and were replaced by the predominantly white buildings of Makatch Kala, "Kavkaz," as the Russians call the Caucasus region, with all its associations of picturesque peoples, natural beauty, and romantic poetry, was in sight.

Chiang Sees Threat of a New Uprising

SHANGHAI (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek, president and commander-in-chief of the Chinese Nationalist Government, with other military leaders at Nanking, continued on Sept. 24 strenuous efforts to suppress the threat of civil war in the Yangtse Valley, where clashes already have been reported.

China also is involved in new incidents with Japan and Russia in her northeastern provinces. Japanese dispatches from Mukden described a serious conflict between Chinese police and Japanese railway guards of the South Manchurian Railway near Mukden, in which three Japanese guards were wounded. A battalion of Japanese disarmed all policemen and arrested those responsible for the incident.

Soviet Russia threatens to adopt a policy of forceful action to settle the three-month dispute over administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. A Japanese newspaper said that L. M. Karakhan, Soviet vice-commissar, who has been handling the Manchurian quarrel, declared that unless the present impasse was successfully negotiated within two months, Russia would assume control of the strategic railway by force.

POLICE CHIEFS CONFER UPON CRIME IN CITIES

Delegates Are Welcomed to Washington Conference by George W. Wickersham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Crime conditions in the big cities were discussed at a conference held here by Chief August Vollmer, the expert on police for the National Commission of Law Observance and Enforcement, with a special committee of the International Association of Police Chiefs, made up of chiefs of police of cities of the United States and Canada. It is an interesting coincidence that the meeting should have been held at the moment of the President's declaration regarding making Washington a model city.

The committee which came to Washington to confer with the National Commission was especially selected because of the experience and information of its members regarding conditions in the cities they represent. George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Commission, greeted the chiefs, who immediately went into executive session with Chief Vollmer.

Members of the special committee present at the opening of the session at the commission's offices were: Philip T. Bell of Kearny, N. J., president; James M. Broghton of Portsmouth, Va.; William Funston of Schenectady, N. Y.; Jacob Graul of Cleveland, Ohio; James W. Higgins of Buffalo, N. Y.; S. W. Ironmonger of Norfolk, Va.; Walter Kavanaugh of Fort Wayne, Ind.; William Prutledge of Detroit, Mich.; Maj. Richard Sylvester of Wilmington, Del.; Charles Wheeler of Bridgeport, Conn., and Bernard Flood, former inspector of New York City.

As consultants in the field of police there were also present Lawrence B. Dunham, Bruce Smith, Leonard V. Harrison and Dr. E. L. J. O'Rourke.

Problems of police work, the outlining of program of investigation and the study by the commission's staff and debating the merits of various police methods occupied the first day.

Information which the chiefs were able to give was of value to the commission in the wide range of the investigation program it has undertaken and the interchange of views was equally valuable to the chiefs.

Many of them welcomed the opportunity to sit down and talk things over with Mr. Vollmer, who has original and advanced ideas about dealing with crime.

Even during the lunch hour, when the visitors were the guests of Mr. Wickersham, the discussion which had begun at the morning executive session was continued and later was resumed at another executive session continuing throughout the day.

Mr. Dunham, former deputy police commissioner of New York and now director of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, brought to the conference not only his New York experience but also that gained from his study of the European police, his work as intelligence officer for the Government in the signal corps and port of embarkation during the war, and his connection with narcotics problems.

Leonard V. Harrison directed the police section in connection with the Cleveland and Boston surveys and was temporarily assigned for the early organization work of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Contributions to the discussions were also made by Dr. O'Rourke, who is a Civil Service Commission expert who has extensively studied the problem of national and local governmental investigation services. Mr. Smith is director of the committee on the uniform crime records of the National Association of Chiefs of Police, who has made surveys of police forces in the United States and other countries and is the author of a work on state police.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN PACT IS AGAIN DISCUSSED

LONDON (AP)—Conversations on procedure regarding resumption of Anglo-Russian diplomatic relations were resumed at the British Foreign Office Sept. 24 between Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, and M. Dovgalevsky, Soviet Ambassador to France.

The conversations lasted two hours, after which it was stated officially that Mr. Henderson had submitted to M. Dovgalevsky a list of subjects for discussion. The method of procedure for subsequent negotiations was considered, and it was arranged that a further meeting should be held tomorrow.

In an interview later the Russian Ambassador said he was extremely hopeful an agreement might be reached within the course of a few days.

PEACE CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED BY METHODISTS

Objective of Warless World Taken by Epworth League, Young People's Branch

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Extensive activities looking toward promulgation and strengthening of world peace sentiment throughout the country are being inaugurated by the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, it has just become known here.

Coincident with announcement of a comprehensive educational program to be launched this fall by the World Peace Commission, organized by the Methodist Episcopal Church a year ago, Dr. Alvin C. Goddard, president of the commission, said that hundreds of Methodist conferences throughout the United States within the next few weeks will appoint committees on international justice and good will to direct the peace program within their districts. Every Methodist church in the country will have a local committee which will campaign for world peace and arrange special peace programs, Dr. Goddard said.

The Epworth League, the young people's organization, with thousands of branches, has already started a campaign in co-operation with the commission. Its announced objective is to "win the warless world, to make international relations right, to focus the youth consciousness on the futility and stupidity of war, to unite the Christian youth-voice of America and the world, to demand the outlawry of war, even as dueling, slavery and beverage alcohol have been outlawed in America and other lands."

The commission will launch an extensive program of education immediately following a meeting to be held on Oct. 22, Dr. Goddard said. Its activities will be confined wholly to educational work, he added, lobbying in Washington having been forbidden. Legislatures, however, will be made acquainted with the organization's aims through the use of public petitions and similar means.

Fifteen clergymen, laymen and educators will conduct the educational program through 15 periodical publications, specially prepared books and other appeals to sentiment for international peace. An interchange of preachers between the United States and England will be proposed, who will interpret their nations "in the belief that understanding is the solution of all differences."

The educational program will be crystallized around a four-plank platform, which will be emphasized in fiction stories for children's publications, in news magazines published by the church and in Sunday school lessons. The platform includes (1) horrors of war; (2) falsehood in war time; (3) futility of war; (4) ways and means out of war.

"The law is now on our side," Dr. Goddard said, referring to the Kellogg pact. "It is patriotic to urge that international controversies be settled by pacific means."

The Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Church, New York, heads the commission.

Fuel Surfeited, Coal Exchange Shivered, But Now Thrifty Central 'Stove' Warms All

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—After 82 years of stoic indifference to the antics of the thermometer—the instrument which for them is the barometer of activity—the London Coal Exchange is to install a heating system. During all these years the members have scorned to notice the vagaries of the weather, but the modern—and seemingly less vigorous generation—has prevailed upon the City Corporation, which owns the building, to put in a system of central heating.

It is gravely announced that the central system will mean a large saving in coal, because it will also heat the offices of members within the building which are now heated with ordinary open coal fires. A newspaper paragrapher who comments on the situation says, "The enthusiasm of the Coal Exchange for the saving of coal must be a pretty thing!"

The Coal Exchange is little known to Londoners, probably because it is opposite Billingsgate and is difficult of access for visitors.

It is said that for many years the Coal Exchange was closed on Derby Day, but dealers spurned the suggestion that they stopped business for so trivial a reason as a sporting event. Instead of that the secretary would annually put up a notice on the locked front door reading: "The Coal Exchange is closed for business this day in celebration of Admiral Howe's glorious victory over the French off Ushant in June, 1794."

'BE LOYAL TO U. S.,' DUCE ADVISES 'SONS'

ROME (AP)—"Be loyal and faithful citizens of the great republic," said Premier Mussolini to 400 American representatives of the order of the Sons of Italy as they gathered in the gardens of the Villa Torlonia. "The thought of the Fascist Government on this subject always has been clear and precise."

"This does not mean that you should forget your Italian origin," continued the Duce. "On the contrary you should be proud of the thousand-year-old race to which you belong."

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Gentlemen's Correct Attire for All Occasions.
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Tremont and Beacon Streets
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Prices below those offered elsewhere.
Open evenings until 8:30

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Dorothy Dodd Boot Shop
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Children should wear
High Shoes
Part of Every Year

• • • See that your boy and your girl wear properly fitting high shoes at least part of every year. You will take a long step toward giving them sound, shapely, natural feet.
High shoes guide growing feet and help to build strong and straight ankles. That means good posture in later years.
The Coward Shoe
Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
270 Greenwich Street, New York
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West and Mason Streets, Boston
Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M. —WEEI, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WTIC, WEAF

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BROADWAY LIMITED
New York and Chicago 20 hrs.
Philadelphia and Chicago 18¼ hrs.
THE AMERICAN
New York and St. Louis 24 hrs.
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LIBERTY LIMITED
Washington and Chicago 18¾ hrs.
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America

Please save this
ADVERTISEMENT
UNTIL THIS EVENING
*Arthur Allen will broadcast announcement about this advertisement and Soconyland Sketches at 7:30**
BELOW is a complete list of past Soconyland Sketches—the series of radio programs presented by the Standard Oil Company of New York on Tuesday evenings at 7:30.
We have a very important announcement to make this evening about Soconyland Sketches. If you are interested in the future of this series, we ask that you tune in on tonight's program. Our reason for requesting you to save this advertisement will be explained at the same time.
Here is a list of all previous Soconyland Sketches:
1 Longfellow's "Miles Standish"
2 Gloucester Fishermen
3 Vermont Sugarin' off Party
4 Chocorua's Curse—An Indian Legend
5 Cherry Valley Massacre
6 Legend of Sleepy Hollow
7 Sebago Lake Fishing Yarn
8 The Man Without a Country
9 Rip Van Winkle
10 A Coast Guard Story—Rescue of a ship in distress
11 One Hoss Shay
12 Salem Witchcraft
13 Old Broadway—From days of Peter Minuit down to present
14 Hiking the Long Trail—Green Mountains
15 "She Blows"—Whaling Story
16 Dorothy Quincy—a love story of Revolutionary War days
17 Lumber-jack story
18 The Downfall of Peter the Valiant—Adapted from Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker History"
19 Old Ironsides
20 The Gold Bug—Poe
21 David Harum's Horse Trade
22 Mad Anthony Wayne at Stony Point
23 How the Old Hoss Won—Oliver Wendell Holmes
24 Story of Oil
25 Battle of Bennington
26 Barnum—Jenny Lind
27 Last of the Mohicans
28 The Country Fair
29 A Tale of Old Marblehead
30 The Sword Fishers of Block Island
31 Little Women (Based on Louisa M. Alcott's novel)
32 Judge's Cave (New Haven)
33 Indian Stream Republic
34 Hunting, with Arthur Allen as game warden in the Maine Woods
35 House of Seven Gables (based on Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel)
36 Evangeline
37 Sidelights on past Presidential Elections
38 Football—in its early days
39 Dave Harum's Christmas Gift
40 Red Cross Story (Clara Barton)
41 Kerosene Circuit—Story of the small town theatre in earlier days
42 A story of the Yukon Gold Rush
43 Mary Gusta (based on novel by Joseph C. Lincoln)
44 Christmas Story—A sea-going Santa
45 Lord Timothy Dexter of Newburyport
46 Old Man Ledge (from a story by Mae Stanley)
47 Robert of Sicily (one of Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn")
48 Pony Express
49 New England Prophet—Mary Wilkins Freeman
50 The White Elephant—Its Introduction to America by P. T. Barnum
51 William Scott—Civil War soldier pardoned by Lincoln
52 The Spectre Bridegroom—Washington Irving
53 D'ri and I—Based on story by Irving Bacheller
54 The Revolt of Mother—Mary Wilkins Freeman
55 Minot's Light (Boston Harbor)
56 Enoch Crosby—A story of the Revolution
57 Wuthless—An original story with Arthur Allen as "Pearly Pevere"
58 The Village Singer—Mary Wilkins Freeman
59 Paul Bunyan Legend
60 Fishing Story—Maine (Arthur Allen's story of game law observance)
61 The Code—Robert Frost poem
62 Green Mountain Boys of Vermont
63 The Shot Heard Round the World—Battle of Lexington and Concord
64 David Harum in Newport society
65 The Charter Oak of Connecticut
66 The Turning Point of the Revolution—Defeat of General Burgoyne at Saratoga
67 The Last Leaf—an O. Henry story
68 Touring Show
69 Battle of Bunker Hill
70 Captain Kidd
71 Alibi Ike—Ring Lardner story
72 Hamilton-Burr Duel
73 Antiques—An original story of antique dealers
74 Cupid à la Carte—an O. Henry story
75 Salt Water Men (Captain Goudy's Grandson by Mae Stanley)
76 Tale of a Wayside Stand—Arthur Allen builds a hot dog stand
77 Robert Fulton and The Clermont
78 Nathan Hale
79 Battle of Long Island
80 John Paul Jones and the Ranger
81 Wilderness March—with Benedict Arnold
82 Sullivan Expedition
83 Cheese Box on the Raft (Story of the meeting of the Monitor and the Merrimac)
Be sure to have this advertisement handy when you tune in on Soconyland Sketches over any one of the following stations: WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WGY, WGR.
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TARIFF FORCES ROUTED IN VOTE ON SHIP FINES

Owners Instead of Masters Are to Be Penalized for Smuggling of Drugs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In three weeks of debate, during which five test votes have taken place, the opposition in the Senate to the tariff bill has four times defeated the Republican "old guard" defending the measure.

The fourth setback was led by one of the Progressive group, Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska. The issue revolved about the Republicans' rejection of an amendment to the existing law contained in the House bill which would have made the owners of ships responsible for fines assessed against their vessels for narcotic and other customs violations.

Under the present law only the masters of the ships are responsible, and Mr. Howell, in an exhaustive discussion of the subject declared that only a small fraction of such penalties are collected. He cited the case of the Dollar Line, to prove his contention. According to Mr. Howell, ships of this company, operating in the Pacific, have on 37 occasions in a little over two years been fined for violations of the Customs Act for a total of more than $700,000 and yet because of the limitations of the law, only about $6000 has been collected.

John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, supporting Mr. Howell's position, also asserted that if the House act was enacted into law that it would put an end to the employment by the Dollar and other Pacific lines of Chinese labor on their ships as they would be responsible for the fines assessed against their boats if Asiatics smuggled narcotics and other drugs.

Claims of the Dollar Line that they made every effort to guard against drug smuggling by searching all officers and men working on their ships before coming aboard was challenged by Mr. Howell with information he obtained from a college student who worked on a Dollar Line cruise that no attempt was made to search the crew and that large quantities of liquor were brought on board by the men at every port and used by them while at sea.

Republican leaders vigorously opposed the Howell proposal to restore the House amendment but they were overwhelmingly defeated. The Senate approved the tightening up of the law by a vote of 54 to 23.

GERMAN-ENGLISH UNION IS FOUNDED

BERLIN (AP)—A German-English union has been founded here for the purpose of promoting German-English friendship. The Earl of Reading will head the English branch and former Chancellor Cuno the German branch of the organization.

FLYING FETE OPENS AIRPORT AT CAMDEN, N. J.

Field Close to Philadelphia Is Designed to Provide for Future Growth

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CAMDEN, N. J.—Central airport, regarded as one of the most modern in the United States and comparable in size and facilities to the landing fields of London, Paris and Berlin, has just been dedicated by Gov. T. Morgan Larson of New Jersey, in the presence of more than 15,000 spectators.

Airplanes, from tiny scout speedsters to a great Fokker F-32, carrying 30 passengers and a crew of four and one of the largest heavier-than-air planes in the United States, were shown. A program of races, parachute jumping and exhibitions of maneuverability that began in the early afternoon continued until nearly midnight, when the ceremony of landing of the first air mail plane was held.

The field covers 200 acres and is adjacent to a large tract owned by the airport company for future development. It is located just outside Camden's city limits and is a half hour's motor ride from the Philadelphia City Hall. The equipment, part of which is uncompleted, consists of four large heated hangars, terminal and administration building, which will house ticket offices, restaurant, radio weather tower and control station. Plans call for eight runways of 2500 feet each, a 3600-foot runway and macadam taxi and take-off strips. The field also has parking space for 4000 automobiles.

An arrival which attracted much attention was the autogiro, or "windmill plane," invented by Juan de la Cierva, and flown from Pitcairn Field, Pa., by James Faulkner. This unusual-appearing craft, with its four vanes turning lazily, made a graceful descent on the field with a roll of but a few feet.

Visitors from other airports "dropped in" on the celebration in keeping with friendly aviation custom. Fifteen ships arrived from Patco Field at Norristown, Pa. The Maryland and the Pennsylvania national guards sent quotas to take part in the races. Seven planes came with United States Army pilots from Langley Field and four more came from Selfridge Field, Mich. Eight Bellancas came from New Castle, Del., and eight from the New York fields. The Del-Mar-Va Flying Service at Hebron, Va., sent four ships.

One feature of the celebration was a contest for toy planes in which 94 boys were entered. The winner was Edward Proper of Philadelphia, who succeeded in keeping his tiny craft in the air 73 seconds.

MEXICAN GOOD-WILL FLIGHT

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Colonel Pablo Sidar, Mexican army aviator, who is on a good-will flight to South America, arrived at the Dos Affonsos flying field from Florianopolis.

TREASURY FINDS SLASH IN TAXES TO BE JUSTIFIED

Cut to Take Effect Next March Will Be Urged on Next Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—A substantial reduction in taxes, favored by President Hoover, will be recommended to the regular sessions of Congress next December by the Treasury, to become effective next March 15. Just what form the reduction will take has not been determined.

It was learned at the Treasury that the Government's financial condition in prospect for the coming years is regarded as warranting a slash in taxes, and with this in view experts will start work within a week to determine how much of a cut can be made and how it will be distributed.

Financial officials who have watched the Government revenue this year, which at the close of business Sept. 20 exceeded the collections for the first two and a half months of the last fiscal year by $118,936,480, pointed to continued prosperity and large income tax collections as the base upon which the tax reduction would be made.

Since July 1 the total government income has amounted to $921,237,506, while the income tax collections on returns for the calendar year 1928 have totaled, up to Sept. 20, approximately $1,500,000,000, an increase over the same period of the previous year of approximately $271,000,000. In addition, the Treasury expects to collect approximately $500,000,000 income tax when the December payments are made.

While not predicting that the prospective tax cut to be proposed in December would be of the $300,000,000 variety, officials said it would be large, as present indications are that the Government will end the fiscal year June 30 with a surplus of more than $200,000,000, as compared with $184,000,000 last year.

A reduction in the tax on earned incomes is regarded as likely to be one of the principal proposals of the program. The Treasury has not yet committed itself upon that phase, but Secretary Mellon in the past has said he was in sympathy with lowered rates on earned income.

JANE ADDAMS RETURNS FROM TRIP TO EUROPE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Praise of European women for their growing interest in world affairs was voiced by Miss Jane Addams, head of Hull House, Chicago, who has just returned to the United States on board the steamship Rotterdam, of the Holland-American Line, from the conference of the Women's International League at Prague.

Much of value was accomplished during the conferences of the league, Miss Addams said, although no efforts were made to pass resolutions taking a stand on current affairs.

Expedition Starts for Old Mexico, Where Maya Indian Chiefs Still Rule

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—An educational expedition under the leadership of Moises Saenz, sub-secretary of the Mexican Ministry of Public Education, has set out for Quintana Roo, the least known of all the Mexican states, where remnants of the undefeated Maya Indians still rule.

The purpose of the expedition is to study social and economic conditions prevailing in that little-known region. A few rural schools have been introduced along the fringe of the Caribbean shore, but progress has not been equal to that in other parts of the country. The region is under the control of three Maya chiefs, the most powerful of whom has his capital in Santa Cruz de Bravo, in the center of the territory, while the other two are in the north and south.

"General" Mai, the most important of the three Indian chiefs, has become immensely wealthy through the sale of chewing gum to foreign companies, and has become a powerful feudal lord. There is a dispute as to the true conditions there, for which reason Señor Saenz himself is going to look the situation over.

As the legion is largely unknown in its geographical and ethnological aspects, natural scientists are in the party to report on conditions. Besides Señor Saenz, Florentino Guzman, a Maya Indian now in charge of federal education in Quintana Roo, will accompany the party. Antonio Hidalgo, chief of forestry division of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture, will go along in the capacity of timber expert, for the region is noted for its chicle, mahogany and cedar. Ramon Beteta, professor of economics in the Mexican National University, will go as economic expert, and Miguel Mendizabal, ethnologist of the National Museum, will study the ethnology and archæology of the country.

The party is equipped with all necessary supplies, and photographic and motion picture films. The territory of Quintana Roo has attracted the attention of scientific parties recently, and last year, the Tulane University expedition of New Orleans, under the leadership of Frans Blom, well-known archæologist and geographer, penetrated parts of the region, but were forced to curtail this portion of their trip because of the assassination of President-elect Obregon which threatened the peace of the country.

LIQUOR SHIP SEIZED

NEW YORK (AP)—The three-masted British schooner Vinces is again in the possession of the coast guard, after seizure with 10,800 bottles of liquor aboard, disguised as hams. The ship surrendered to a coast guard cutter off Montauk Point, and was brought to New York, where its skipper, Michael Gillon, was held in $10,000 bail and seven of his crew in $7500 bail.

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A TRULY GREAT MONEY SAVING SALE IN A CHOICE VARIETY OF FINE FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES

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OVEN BAKED—WITH PORK—NONE BETTER
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A FAMOUS WHITE NAPTHA LAUNDRY SOAP—STOCK UP
P & G Soap 10 BARS 39c

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Quick Cook Oats Finast LGE. PKG. 19c

SO EASY TO WASH ALL GLASS WITH RED CAP
Window Wash RED CAP BOT. 19c

PACKED IN CLEAN, CONVENIENT PACKAGES
Rice Richmond 3 12-OZ. PKGS. 25c

FULL STRENGTH
Vinegar Finast ½ GAL. 33c

NEW PACK—FREE FROM GRIT
Spinach LGE. CAN 15c

Friend's Baked Beans LGE. CAN 24c

Marshmallow Fluff LGE. CAN 21c

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE CAN 21c

JUST HEAT IN WARM WATER
Frankforts 6-OZ. JAR 23c

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Ralston Wheat Flakes PKG. 12c

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CUP CAKES	Doz 30c
POUND RAISIN CAKE	Lb 29c
POUND PLAIN CAKE	Lb 29c
POUND LIGHT FRUIT CAKE	Lb 29c
CHOCOLATE CAKE	Ea 19c
CHOCOLATE MOCHA CAKE	Ea 25c
DARK FRUIT CAKE	Lb 33c
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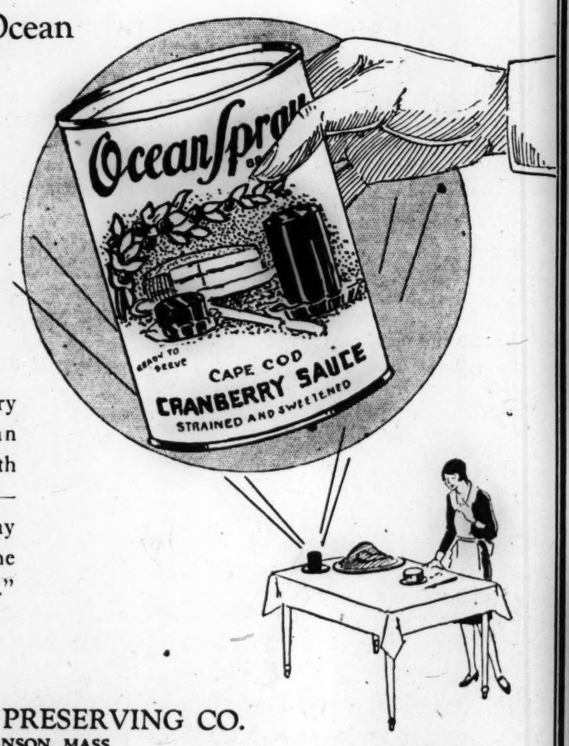

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MOVE TO GIVE CAPITAL ITS OWN DRY LAW

Howell Charges Revive Call to Allow District Police Enforcement Powers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Agitation for a special prohibition enforcement act for the District of Columbia has been revived by the discussion growing out of the speech of Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, in the Senate, followed by the statement from the White House on behalf of President Hoover that he desired to make the national capital a model for the country in the enforcement of prohibition laws.

Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of prohibition, is in favor of having a statute for the District similar to that enacted in all of the states but two. While asserting that the police of the District are co-operating with the prohibition forces and that both organizations are doing work that will compare well with that done in any other part of the country, he believes, as he testified some time ago before the Gibson sub-committee, that an enforcement law should be passed for the District. This would give every policeman authority to make arrests for violations, whereas at present only 38 policemen have this authority, two in each precinct and the members of two special dry squads.

Such a law would lengthen the enforcement arm as far as arrests are concerned. It should provide, he declared, that search warrants be issued from the office of the Corporation Counsel instead of being restricted to the approval of United States Commissioners.

It is believed that until the comprehensive work undertaken by the National Commission for Law Observance and Enforcement is completed and embodied in the form of a report to the President, no definite step is likely to be taken, changing the present method of dealing with prohibition violations in the District.

The situation in the District is to be discussed at an early meeting of the Commissioners, it was announced by Proctor L. Doughterty, chairman. Maj. Henry G. Pratt, Superintendent of Police, would not comment on the matter in its present state, verging, as it does, on the controversial, further than to call attention to his report in which he pointed out that the police department had in no degree relaxed its intensive campaign in the enforcement of the liquor laws.

In this report he recommended that the entire police force be clothed with the authority of prohibition officers so that the law might be more fully enforced. There are now 38 members vested with authority as special prohibition agents who are devoting their time to enforcement of the prohibition and gambling laws.

With the statement of President Hoover that it is fair to give District officials an opportunity to meet any charge of laxity, they are out on their mettle to prove that they are doing all that they can to see that the laws are enforced.

CHICAGO (AP)—E. C. Yellowley, Chicago Prohibition Administrator, has returned from Washington with the information that James M. Doran, Chief of Prohibition Enforcement, has ordered an immediate dry clean-up here.

Mr. Yellowley announced that he would call a conference of city, county and state authorities in a few days to perfect plans for a joint drive.

George E. Johnson, United States Attorney for this district, who also attended the conference, said plans were made that would result in "more effectively reaching the sources out of which come the income that goes into the treasury of Gangland."

Methodists Urge Giving Coast Guard Faster Boats

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Larger appropriations for prohibition enforcement are urged by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church in its official publication, the Clip Sheet, published here.

It is an acknowledged fact that the Government is not using sufficient men, nor is it supplied with adequate equipment for prohibition enforcement, it is set forth.

The difficulty of enforcement on the American-Canadian border is cited as a typical example for the need of more money.

"The shore line from Lake Huron to Lake Erie is nearly 100 miles in length although the distance is less by direct water route," it is stated. "This shore line is under constant and systematic attack by criminals. The waters which separate the United States and Canada along this front are narrow except for Lake St. Clair. The customs border patrol and the coast guard have nearly eliminated the movement of liquor from Canada to the United States in slow luggers, but fast speedboats are loaded on the Canadian side at whisky docks which are within a mile of the city of Detroit.

"These boats, manned by American criminals, play around in Canadian waters and dash for the American shores when opportunity occurs, retreating to Canadian territory if intercepted. The timidity of the United States Government in the face of wet propaganda has deprived these border guards of machine guns and riot guns, so that it is impossible for them to stop speedboats which refuse to obey a challenge. The only thing left for them to do is to race these criminal boats to the American shore, seizing prisoners and evidence if it is possible to catch them before the boats are unloaded.

"It is a blockade proposition, pure and simple, calling for the use of scouts, adequate shore patrol, intelligence operations, and motorboats which are faster than those used by the criminals. At the present time the customs border control is equipped with boats capable of less than 40 miles an hour, while the rum runners make use of boats which attain speeds of 65 and 70 miles an hour.

"That the Customs has been able to reduce the inflow of liquor by two-thirds from August, 1928, to August, 1929, is a triumph to their energy. But it is certainly not in keeping with the dignity of the United States to have its officers equipped with vessels which are less efficient than those of the criminals with which the Government is attempting to deal.

"There is also the movement of liquor through the lakes to points as far south as Toledo, and liquor is beginning to come across the border in airplanes, two of which have been seized. It is obvious that the United States can greatly restrict this criminal traffic by the use of sufficient men and adequate equipment, and Congress should insist that this is done."

HEARST POWER MOVE DENIED BY OFFICIAL

NEW YORK (AP)—Reports from St. John's that the W. R. Hearst newspaper organization had opened negotiations with the Reid Newfoundland Company and the Newfoundland Government to take over timber and power holdings were denied by a representative of the Hearst organization. He said that there were no negotiations pending.

It was explained that the Reid company approached the Hearst organization on several occasions and was told that when it had a proposition that could be gone ahead with on a workable basis, the Hearst organization would consider it. Since then, the representative said, nothing further was done.

W.C.T.U. TO WAGE DRY CAMPAIGN AT WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 1)

facts about prohibition, and "the unpatriotic and vicious attitude of a small section of the American bar who have deliberately organized to defend without charge men arrested for violation of the Jones-Stalker law."

The new plan of work which the delegates are regarded as certain to adopt calls upon people of good will to support the law and declares that "the executive official is not above the law and cannot choose what laws he will enforce. It is his duty to enforce all laws. As the benefits of prohibition depend upon the degree of observance and enforcement, there should be nominated and elected or appointed officials whose personal and political records warrant the belief that the law will be adequately enforced at their hands."

Turning to the courts the committee headed by Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost of Washington, which is preparing the plan of work, states "the courts are the key to enforcement and the last word in law. Able, upright citizens, who reverence law, should be nominated and elected or appointed justices of the peace, county and district judges, judges of the state, supreme or federal courts."

Organized Educational Campaigns

Among the recommendations for campaigns by newspaper articles, work by local branches of the organization the plan of work names systematic, well-organized educational distribution of literature, institutes, public meetings and radio talks specially stressing law observance, law enforcement and the benefits of prohibition, increased emphasis on temperance instruction in schools and colleges, teachig the history of prohibition, co-operation in law enforcement with the regularly constituted authorities, and celebrations of Jan. 16, 1930, the tenth anniversary of the the adoption of prohibition.

In a conference on methods of work Mrs. W. B. Lindsay of North Carolina and Mrs. Harriet P. Crockett of New Jersey told how prohibition arguments are being carried back into the homes by children reached through the union's work in connection with Sunday schools and vacation Bible schools.

Miss Rebecca N. Rhodes of Washington told how motherly deeds for boys in the army, sending letters, sweaters, sunshine boxes, and the hostess houses are being used as a means of conveying temperance arguments, and Miss Rose A. Davidson of Ohio described how foriegn-born parents are being reached through the union's Americanization classes.

One of the most effective features of the annual convention is the evening devoted to speakers from other countries. As usual there was a procession arranged by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns in which hundreds of women from the 1057 whose money goes to support "Light Line Unions" around the world marched to the platform preliminary to speeches about the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Japan Reported "Going Dry"

Japan is slowly but surely going dry, Miss Summie Kanmori told the convention. Already there are 37 temperance villages, she said, and local option is very successful in having enlisted particularly the support of young people.

"It is a new day for the army," said Miss Kanmori, and she described the temperance lessons which are being given to the soldiers and told how liquor drinking is being prohibited on Japanese steamships by the vote of officers and crew who find alcohol detrimental to their work.

Work in South America was described by Miss Hardynia Knovill, organizer for Argentina, the W. C. T. U. maintaining headquarters there and in Uruguay, Chile and Brazil. The temperance movement is growing in India, Mrs. Ada Reed Ferguson of Chicago, a returned missionary and former editor of the W. C. T. U. magazine of India, told the convention.

Mrs. Boole, who is first vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U., presided in the absence of the president, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, and announced the next international convention, to be held in Toronto in June, 1931.

NATIONS DECIDE TO CONFER ON TARIFF TRUCE

(Continued from Page 1)

cial assistance to be given to states who are victims of aggression was sent by the Assembly to the security committee for further examination. It has been greatly criticized and is not likely to survive re-examination. It may be said, in fact, to have been put out of court by the Kellogg pact, for if the states renounce war it would appear illogical to provide the League with a war chest which, so runs the argument heard here, might encourage some states to go to war.

Viscount Cecil speaking on the report of the disarmament committee declared it was "hysterical nonsense" to suggest that he wanted to reduce any nation's security by his resolution. He was the last person to hinder the work of the Preparatory Disarmament Committee. "There is only one object I have," said Lord Cecil, "and that is peace, for peace is the greatest security. But peace," he added emphatically, "is to be obtained only by the reduction of armaments."

When Article 19 was inserted in the Covenant of the League of Nations, the victorious nations which desired to maintain the peace treaties intact were not much disturbed. The Assembly must be unanimous to adopt a resolution for the reconsideration of any rough edges in the treaties, so that any state member of the League can always prevent the Assembly from taking action which might embarass it.

Nevertheless the effort of Dr. Wu, the Chinese delegate, to obtain a more precise definition of the applicability of Article 19 to the so-called unequal treaties contracted by China with the great powers has caused more than a ripple in the League of Nations mill pond. For public opinion counts for a good deal more than it did when the Covenant of the League was drawn up.

France and the Little Entente do not object to China becoming agitated over its treaties, but they do not want a precedent created for action by Germany, Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria under Article 19. Hence China's demand has been put to a very strict scrutiny in the legal subcommittee, which has examined it.

Dr. Wu is, however, persistent in demanding a clear answer to his question whether the article has any real use, for he suspects that it is merely a bit of window dressing. The League of Nations cannot admit that, so that there has been much maneuvering to get round Dr. Wu's contention. He now thinks that he has screwed up the legal committee into putting some teeth into Article 19.

Anyhow it has admitted that any member of the League may bring a complaint about conditions affecting world peace before the Assembly, provided it conforms to the terms of the article. The snag, it is felt, lies in the last words, for if the legal committee is to decide whether the complaint is justified or not, it may never reach the Assembly.

However, Dr. Wu has got what he wants, the right to complain about unequal treaties. If his complaint is refused a hearing he will want to know why, and the delegates of Germany and other powers with treaty grievances are pricking up their ears over Dr. Wu's effort to give teeth to Article 19.

Traffic in Arms Convention

GENEVA (AP)—The British Government is ready to ratify the international convention for the regulation of traffic in arms, Viscount Cecil announced at the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Ratification, he added, probably would be accompanied by a condition that Great Britain's adhesion to the agreement would become effective only when other arms manufacturing countries subscribed to the same treaty.

AIR COMMITTEE NAMED

W. Irving Bullard, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and active on its aviation committee, has been named chairman of the aeronautics committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, it is announced. Richard F. Hoyt of the New York office of Hayden, Stone & Co. is also named as a member of the committee.

HARVARD SETS RECORD AS 7802 ARE REGISTERED

Graduate Enrollment Gains —European Professors to Lecture

Outweighing a slight decrease in undergraduate enrollment by a substantially larger graduate student registration, Harvard University set a new record Monday in the opening day of its two hundred and ninety-fourth year, when a total of 7802 students had enrolled. At the corresponding date last year, 7515 were entered.

The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, with 846 as compared with 786 in 1928, the Law School, with an increase of 75, and the Business School, with 987, as against 839 last year, led the departments of the university in higher enrollment figures.

Twelve foreign scholars are to lecture at the university this year, it is announced. The Charles Eliot Norton chair of poetry is to be held by Heathcote W. Garrod of Oxford University. Henri Guy, president of the University of Grenoble, will be exchange professor from France. William Hung of Yenching University, China, is to lecture on Chinese history.

Professor Garrod is a fellow of Merton College, the oldest college in Oxford. He previously visited America in 1917 in company with C. W. Bowerman and J. H. Thomas, ow Minister of Unemployment in the British Cabinet, as a member of the special Labor Ministry. In the following year he was Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Reconstruction in the British Government.

The other foreign lecturers are Professors Otto Oldenburg, University of Göttingen; Leon Robin, the Sorbonne; Wolfgang Llepe, University of Kiel, Germany; Sven Rosseland, University of Oslo, Norway; Otis J. Todd, University of British Columbia; Arthur Darby Nock, Cambridge University; M. Marcel Aubert, the Louvre; B. Humphrey Sumner, Oxford University, and Dr. Tibor Rado, University of Szeged, Hungary.

Germany to Insist on Holding the Saar

HEIDELBERG, Ger. (AP)—Germany is preparing a strong fight for retention of the Saar mining properties at the coming Paris negotiations on the fate of that territory.

Preliminary conversations here among delegations of the Reich, Prussia, Bavaria and representatives of Saar business interests resulted in unanimity that no proposition for an earlier settlement should be entertained unless it insured complete reunion with Germany. It was decided that it would be better to await the plebiscite, which is expected would overwhelmingly decide for Germany.

It was agreed, however, that a long transitional period should intervene to prevent economic hardships, as the Saar during the last 10 years has admittedly developed exceptional business relations with France.

CRACKERS TO EASE ROAD TO LEARNING

CHICAGO (AP)—What won't these bakers think up next?

The animal cracker is an established institution. Now, the American Bakers' Association proudly announces in convention here, comes the geometric and the geographic cracker, concocted for the edification and education of young America.

The geometric tidbits are in the shape of ellipses, hexagons, parallelograms, rhomboids and such like, quod erat demonstrandum. The geographic cookies are in the outline of the several states. A bright youngster can piece them together and make the entire United States, if he can wait long enough before eating Texas.

"What is a morning worth?"

Over and above the money saved by sending your family wash to this modern laundry, there is the very large item of the time saved—a whole morning at least. We have been able to satisfy a large percentage of the housewives of Toronto for a long number of years with our five different kinds of family wash service, and feel sure that a chat with one of our young ladies on the phone will make clear to you how we can serve you to your complete satisfaction. Or if you find it more convenient, stop one of our courteous drivers.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. By allowing cows to listen to daily radio concerts.
2. Africa.
3. (1) "Checaugon"; (2) 1700.
4. Denver.
5. It is from the Anglo-Saxon truw-ian "to trust."

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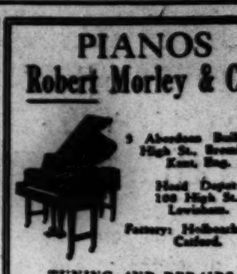

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LENDERS SEEK WAY TO FOSTER FAMILY THRIFT

Promotion of Independence of Borrower Is Aim of Small Loan Group

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Definite plans for a campaign to make the small loan business of greater value as an economic factor and to encourage thrift and family budgeting, were features of the convention of the American Industrial Lenders Association just held here. A. P. Snite, of Chicago, was elected president and Memphis, Tenn., chosen as the place of meeting for 1930.

A new constitution adopted by the association declared its purpose to "encourage the business of financing individuals and families for necessary and useful purposes at reasonable charges, including interest; to encourage and maintain truthfulness in advertising; to bring about co-operation with state officials and obedience to their lawful rulings and regulations; to engage in the exchange and dissemination of information concerning such laws and business, and to promote personal thrift and financial independence."

W. Frank Persons of Milwaukee, formerly vice-chairman of the American Red Cross, was chosen executive vice-president of the association and will occupy the position of arbiter in the small loan business. The association's headquarters will be moved from Harrisburg, Pa., to Washington, with an enlarged staff to promote its work and extend it to the 23 states which have not yet adopted uniform small loan laws.

Speaking on "The Development of Good Will," Burr Blackburn of Wisconsin said that no permanent public public good will can be achieved unless the association, in its contemplation of itself, puts the business first and profits second or unless the association looks beyond personal interest to a view of future prosperity and success, through the economic security of the families served.

Mr. Blackburn urged as the first step that the loan companies take the public into their confidence, pointing out that "we should take a leaf from the book of experience of other lines of business whose operations are tinged with public interest, realizing that so long as profits are concealed the public imagination will exaggerate them, but when they are revealed and frankly compared with the profits of other lines, they can be justly defended." Publicity with regard to operation costs are more necessary in the small loan business than any other, he said, explaining that it is the only business conducted in America whose administration costs and profits combined in one figure are expressed in a percentage.

Earl E. Davidson of Boston, supervisor of loan agencies of Massachusetts, explained the state supervision to protect the public, the borrower, the lender. Massachusetts, he said, was a pioneer in loan legislation, and its small loan law, enacted in 1911, and amended in later years, permitting a maximum charge of 3 per cent per month on unpaid balances, "has stood the acid test, and is as adequate today as when it was enacted."

CRIME IN PRESS ANALYZED AT PRISON MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

the arguments advanced for the publication of crime news was that the publicity operated as a deterrent to crime. "This view," asserted the speaker, "can hardly be supported by known facts. Indeed, there is abundant evidence in support of the opposite theory." The suspected or captured criminal and his sympathizers and accomplices are said to take great satisfaction in the publication of details of murders and robberies exploited as daring or particularly revolting.

"The rank and file of American newspapers are not actually as sensational as many casual observers have been led to suppose them to be. A survey recently conducted by the students of the University of Oregon school of journalism included the study of 100 daily newspapers in the United States, as well as the reactions of representative cross sections of readers of the same papers. It was found that while the readers estimated that from 25 to 50 per cent of the space in the papers was devoted to news of crime, divorce and scandal, actual measurement showed that only 3.5 per cent of the news space was given over to matters of that character."

Speaking for the Crime Commission of New York State, generally known as the Baumes Commission, B. Roger Wales, Senator, outlined the work of the commission, which, he said, had sponsored some drastic measures for the hardened criminal and at the same time increased facilities for the suppression and guidance of the young and inexperienced offender.

"The United States homicide rate is nine times that of England and Wales," the speaker said. "For every robbery in London there are 36 robberies in New York City and 100 in Chicago. In 1921 one large American city had 12 times as many robberies as England and Wales and in 1923 12 times as many robberies as all Canada."

The first indication of crime is truancy at school, Senator Wales said. "I do not speak of the occasional truancy of the healthy mischievous boy, who has skipped school to go to a ball game, but of the truant who is out of adjustment with his school life. It may be because he has fallen a grade or two behind others.

"Such a boy is adapted to something useful in life, but no one ever found out what it was. Not every truant becomes a criminal, but every criminal was at some time a truant."

80-STORY STRUCTURE WILL HOUSE 60,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Demolition of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, will begin immediately in order to make room for the proposed 80-story Empire State Building, Alfred E. Smith, formerly Governor of New York, who is president of Empire State, Inc., has just announced.

Contracts for razing the hotel and erecting the office building have been awarded to Starrett Brothers, Inc., Mr. Smith said. According to estimates by the builders, the new structure, which will house 60,000 workers, will be completed by the fall of 1931.

SKYSCRAPER PLANNED BY GARMENT TRADES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Plans for a 35-story structure, designed especially for occupancy by the garment trade, on the site of the Knickerbocker Theater at Thirty-eighth and Broadway, have just been announced.

Thus a second of Broadway's celebrated theaters will have given way to the demands of business, for demolition of the old Knickerbocker is expected to begin almost simultaneously with the completion of the 33-story Bricken Building, which is supplanting the historic Broadway Theater.

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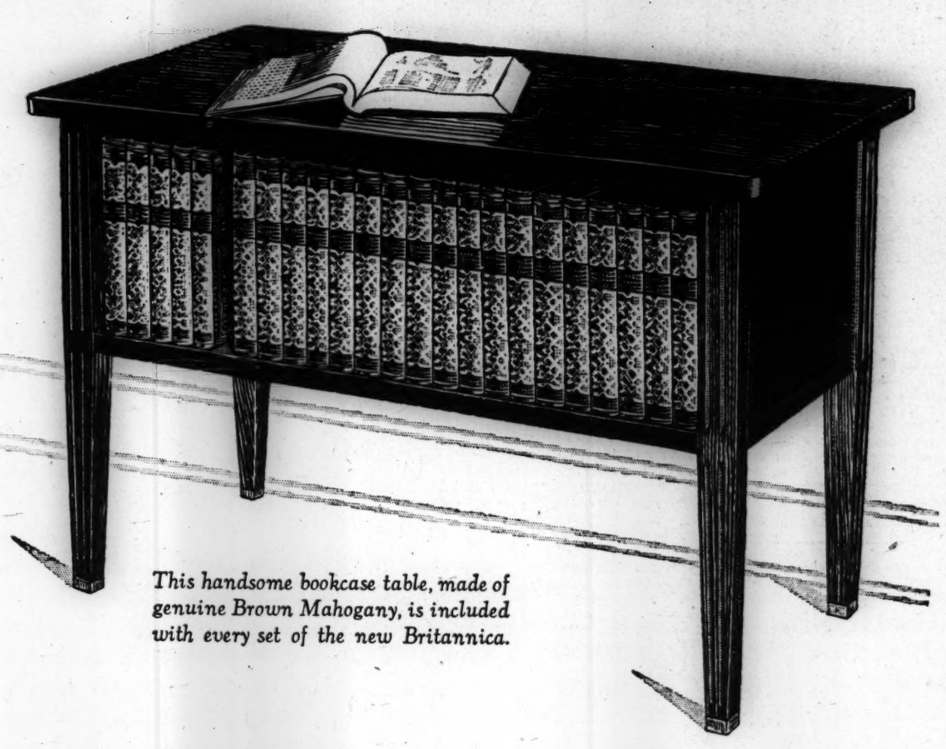

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

The Y. W. C. A. in China

By KATE KERBY

TO THOSE who know and are interested in China, especially in the work of the Chinese women, that accomplished by the Y.W.C.A. in the last two years is amazing. The war-torn months of 1927 seriously affected all Christian agencies. Western secretaries of the Y.W.C.A. had to be withdrawn from several important and populous cities, but due to the careful training of Chinese leadership, the work was carried on as well as could be expected, and even though Chinese direction is stronger now on account of this experience, Western secretaries are greatly desired on the staff, partly on account of their attitude during this trying time.

The Convention at Shanghai

The second national convention of the Y.W.C.A. in China was held last summer in Shanghai. This great cosmopolitan city attracts all sorts of large gatherings. Its fine office buildings and hotels along the Bund, or esplanade, resemble those of any large American or European city and many Christian societies have their headquarters here. But it is "Beyond the Bund," inland from the influence of Western civilization, where the most worth-while work is carried on. It is in virgin soil where this lovable nation is awakening to the possibilities of more joyous living and greater freedom, and where the greatest care should be exercised for its spiritual guidance.

The delegates came from far distant places in China. Other countries represented were the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Sweden and Norway. A significant request to be allowed to send two delegates came from Japan, probably inspired by Miss Michi Kawai, the gracious leader and organizer of the woman's movement in Japan.

Among the interesting subjects discussed at this convention were "The Women's Movement in China Today," "The Christian Movement in China," "The Social Revolution and its Challenge." The speakers talked about "Changed China," whereas at the first National Convention in 1923 held in Hangchow, it was "Changing China." It is difficult for foreigners to understand the great changes that have taken place since 1925. The motto chosen for this convention was: "Character-growing for Nation Building."

The reports showed that new Y. W. C. A. buildings had been erected in Tientsin, Canton, and Tsinan. Hong Kong will have a headquarters soon.

Education

To organize classes for study is difficult because printed notices cannot be read. Sometimes an entertainment of motion pictures or plays is given and verbal invitations passed along, and at the end of the program the importance of education is explained. Another way is for a native woman to discuss the plan with a group of girls, who are asked to come to the opening of a class and bring as many of their girl friends as possible. In about 13 of China's chief cities the association is carrying on a program of education along Christian lines. In 1928 it opened five evening schools in the industrial districts of Shanghai, with one in late afternoons for girls who work in night shifts. Though their work occupies 11 or 12 hours a night, they come punctually for an hour and a half five times a week. The textbook used is the new "Thousand Character," employing those characters most commonly used in the Chinese language. Arithmetic and letter-writing are added for the more advanced. In no country will one find greater open-minded eagerness to learn of all virtuous and uplifting movements, or greater ability to absorb new truths, the result of long centuries of patience, concentration, obedience, and unselfishness. But only through love and kindness can foreigners hope to gain interest and confidence; that obtained, response is immediate and loyalty unbounded. Eight hundred women and girls learned to read in the Thousand Character system during 1927, the year that was so difficult. Out of the thirteen city Y. W. C. A.'s seven conduct hostels where business and professional women may live. The foreign Y. W. C. A. in Shanghai found positions for 120 in 1927.

Labor Leaders

The training of intelligent labor leaders is done through clubs. When an evening class is organized and working along smoothly, one night a week is given over to club work. Of course the activities vary, some groups like dramatic work, others singing and still more prefer hand work or the more important study of labor problems. In this way they learn to think and work together, learn methods of organization, group responsibility, self-reliance and very soon are able to put their views before the class. To watch the lighting of the torch in hearts heretofore closed to all new ideas is entrancing!

Five years ago the members of the association were pioneers in the movement for better factory laws affecting especially the work of women and children. This now is the concern of the government, municipal and national. It has learned that better work results from better treatment. Already many men trained in the Christian movement are filling government positions; later when women are qualified they will naturally be drawn from the Y. W. C. A. and other Christian agencies. With 10,000 or 12,000 Chinese women associated for the development of character, home life and citizenship along high plane, great results in the solution of China's problems may be expected.

Children

Following an old Chinese proverb, "If you wish to color a stream you must begin at its source," the association is now active in opening kindergartens and playgrounds for the children. These groups are most interesting, for the littlest ones are generally obedient, and calmly happy over any new pleasure given them. They learn group-consciousness where before they had never associated with any but the members of their own immediate family.

A large recreation center was opened some time ago in Canton; the children were invited in from the street, and being something so new it was difficult at first to bring any system or order into the games; but a playground director was engaged, who with several volunteer workers organized the older ones into "The Young People's Club." Besides various games they were taught to sing, and before long 150 members were coming regularly. These now attend Sunday School and enjoy listening to stories and lectures on citizenship and kindred topics.

Chinese Club Girl, Member of the Y. W. C. A. in Hong Kong.

Tea Room Dinner for 25

MENU

Purée of Tomato Saltines
Porcupine Pork Chops
or
Roast Leg of Lamb with Mint Sauce
Baked Potatoes
Tomatoes and Corn au gratin
Pineapple Salad, Sweet Cream Dressing
Hot Baking Powder Biscuits
Fresh Apple Pie
Baked Chocolate Pudding
Postum

Purée of Tomato

Add to one gallon can of tomato purée 3 quarts of water, 1 teaspoonful of peppercorns, 3 small bayleaevs, 1 teaspoonful of cloves, 1 medium-sized onion and 3 tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar. Cook these 7 ingredients together for 15 minutes, then strain and add 1 teaspoonful of baking soda. Thicken all of the liquid with ½ cupful of good butter rubbed with ¾ of a cupful of flour, and season with salt and pepper to taste. Serve very hot with ½ teaspoonful of whipped cream on top or a few bread croutons.

Porcupine Pork Chops

Wipe dry 18 good pork chops which are uniform in size, and have ready 1 pint of corn flakes crushed in small pieces, to which add 1 teaspoonful of salt and ¼ teaspoonful of black pepper. Dip the chops in sweet milk, then into corn flakes and lay them in a deep baking pan or dripping pan, which already has in it a few tablespoonfuls of fat and roast the chops in the oven until they are a delicate brown. Serve one chop to a portion with 1 tablespoonful of apple sauce.

Roast Leg of Lamb

One eight-pound leg of lamb will serve sixteen persons. Remove the caul and outer skin, wipe and sprinkle the meat with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Place the leg on a rack in a dripping pan and allow 15 minutes to the pound, basting often.

Mint Sauce

Mix 1 cupful of chopped fresh mint with three-eighths of a cupful of granulated sugar and let them stand from ½ to 1 hour. Then add 1½ cupfuls of cider vinegar and stand 1 or more hours.

Baked Potatoes

Select 25 medium-sized smooth potatoes, wash them thoroughly, peel a strip of one-half inch in width from end to end. When while damp roll them in fine salt. The salt makes them white and attractive when done.

Tomatoes and Corn au Gratin

Use 2 No. 2 cans of whole tomatoes and 2 cans of No. 1 cans of corn. Lift out carefully all the tomatoes and place them side by side in a baking pan; then put the corn by spoonfuls around the tomatoes, dot with butter, pepper and salt, and shiver ½ cupful of breadcrumbs over all. Bake in a moderate oven until browned.

Pineapple Salad

Wash and dry 6 heads of iceberg letuce. Place about 3 leaves on a plate for each portion with one-half of a slice of pineapple cut up in inch pieces, and put cream salad dressing over all.

Sweet Cream Dressing

Drain the juice from 1 large can of sliced pineapple, to which add 1 teaspoonful of tarragon vinegar and 1 shake of paprika. Have ready 1 cupful of sweet whipped cream and add to the liquid; then put 1 tablespoonful on each serving.

Hot Baking Powder Biscuit

Sift 1½ quarts of flour with 4 tablespoonfuls of baking powder and 1 tablespoonful of salt; then rub in ⅜ of a cupful of shortening. Add 2¼ cupfuls of sweet milk or milk and water. Mix to as soft a dough as can be handled; flour a board and roll to ¾ of an inch in thickness and cut in rounds and place close together in pans and bake from 15 to 20 minutes in hot (400 degrees F.) oven. Handle dough as little and lightly as possible.

Fresh Apple Pie

Crust for 3 pies, top and bottom. Mix in a large mixing bowl 1½ quarts of flour sifted with 2 teaspoonfuls salt; add 1½ cupfuls lard or other shortening. Then rub or chop the shortening into the flour and salt until it is well mixed. Moisten to a stiff dough with ice water, being careful not to let the dough get sticky or it will be hard and tough. Take about as much of the dough as can be held in one hand and roll it out thin on a flouer board until it is largebe enough for the tin; then place it on the tin and trim it quite closely. Set it aside until the upper crust is made in the same way, only make a few small slits in it for escaping steam.

Pare and slice about 25 sound sour apples and put them into water. Take the crust-lined pan and fill it well with the sliced apples, making them higher in the centre. Put over the apples ½ cupful of granulated sugar mixed with ½ teaspoonful of cinnamon and dot with small pieces of butter. Wet the edge of the crust and put the upper crust on. Pinch well together and trim neatly. Bake in a hot oven for 40 minutes (450 degrees F.). Use the same proportions for each pie.

Baked Chocolate Pudding

Cream ⅝ of a cupful of butter with 3 cupfuls of granulated sugar. Mix well and then stir in 3 well-beaten eggs; dissolve ¾ of a pound of chocolate over hot water and add 3 cupfuls of sweet milk. Combine the two mixtures and add 3 cupfuls of flour which has been sifted with 1½ tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Put into one or two baking dishes and bake for 40 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve at once with sunshine sauce.

Sunshine Sauce

Stir 3 beaten egg-yolks with 1½ cupfuls of granulated sugar and add 1½ cupfuls of thick stiffly-whipped cream and ¾ of a teaspoonful of vanilla.

Apple Dumplings

Peel and quarter one and one-half quarts of sour apples and drop them into a rich sirup made of three cupfuls of granulated sugar and 1 cupful of hot water, and let simmer until soft and unbroken.

Have a batter ready made of one-third of a cupful of butter or crisco, one-third of a cupful of granulated sugar, ¾ of a teaspoonful of salt, 1 egg well beaten, 1½ of a cupful of sweet milk, 2¼ cupfuls of flour, 6 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream the fat, add gradually the sugar and egg. Sift the flour and baking powder and add this to the mixture, alternating it with the milk.

Butter a good-sized baking dish and drop the dough by spoonfuls into the pan and with it spoonfuls of the hot apples and sirup, much as one juggles with mixture for marble cake. Then pour the remaining hot sirup over all; sprinkle generously with cinnamon and put it uncovered into a very hot oven (450 degrees F.) for 8 or 10 minutes, then decrease the heat to 400 degrees to finish.

In 15 or 20 minutes it is baked with crisp brown bits of paste risen here and there through little rivers of sirup. It will be crisp and soft, solid, liquid, jellied, spicy, bland and appley all through.

Women's Organizations

UNDER the auspices of the Detroit (Mich.) Federation of Women's Clubs the first international exposition to be held in that city will take place in Convention Hall from Oct. 14 to 19. But three cities in America have held successful women's expositions: St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Detroit will be the fourth and the women who are working very hard for its success claim that it bids fair to be the largest, most beautiful and financially successful of any yet held.

Last April plans for the exposition were first drafted, the financial budget drawn up and the work assigned to committees. The plans that were outlined then are being carried out, the budget has been adhered to. The fact that the underwriters were released two months before the opening date speaks well for the efficient manner in which the project is being conducted.

Mrs. Louis J. Brooks of St. Louis is director in charge of the exposition. She has had a wide experience in managing similar affairs in her home city.

The exposition will show the advancement of women in business, in the professions, in government, in the fine arts—and will aid them in attaining the highest proficiency in home making and child training. The hundreds of approved booths will offer opportunities for women to study the latest, best and most approved in everything that goes into their modern complex life, from the latest styles in dress to household and kitchen appliances, home building and furnishing, as well as the last modish automobile.

The many international displays will be colorful, interesting and educational. The 60 per cent of Detroit's population which is foreign born will present proofs of its achievements. In these booths will be shown the customs, the wares, the arts and the crafts of the country which is represented, while its folk dances and brightly garbed strolling singers will serve to provide a colorful background for the exposition.

The decorations of the hall will include flowers associated with the four seasons. Thirty-six hundred rolls of colored paper have been cut and made into gay flower creations.

One of the unique exhibits is to be that of old-fashioned quilts. In this exhibit the exposition committee and the Detroit Free Press are joining. Besides the prizes which are being offered by the Free Press there are to be prizes for the oldest quilt, the most unique quilt, cotton pieced quilt, cotton appliqued quilt, silk quilt, quilt made by a man and quilt made by a child under 12 years of age.

An essay contest is being conducted among the school children of the city. The subject of the essays is to be "Benefits of the Inventions of Thomas A. Edison."

Each day a program of events will be held in an auditorium seating 1200 people. Men and women of national and international importance will take part in the proceedings.

Mrs. Brooks says: "Because this is a woman's exposition, showing the progress of women, and because it was conceived and is being planned and executed by women, the public has a right to expect, and we want to give them, a beautiful exposition, one more perfectly executed in every detail than anything they have ever seen."

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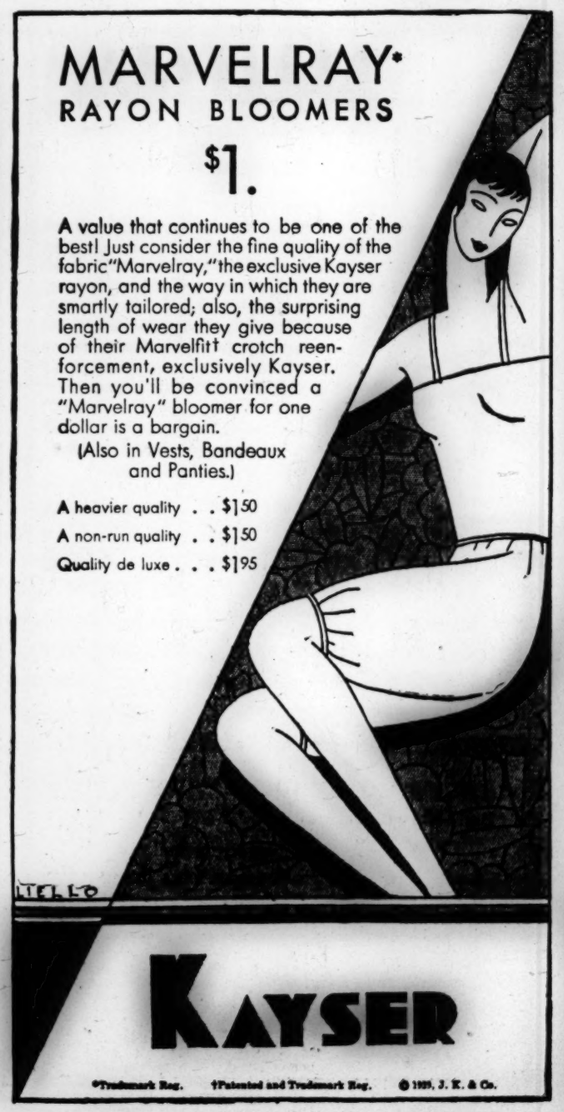

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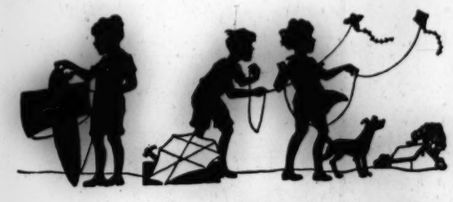

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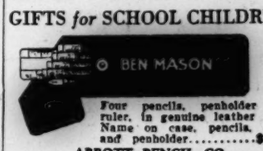

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THE HOME FORUM

New Rhythms of Autumn Days

"AUTUMN will commence on the 23d day of September at 7h. 53m. in the morning."

So reads the Almanac with official finality. On yesterday in the morning, we must know, did another Autumn make its formal advent into the world.

"The sentry sun, that glared so long
O'erhead, deserts his summer post."

On the most precise schedule time the heavenly bodies have arrived at their new stations. The astronomers have made their formal and elaborate calculations. Another Autumn is here.

Not unheralded does it come. Most sumptuous welcomes have been preparing all through the month. No other season is received with such fanfares of color. The fields have strewn new flowers in its path. The slender stems of goldenrod have burst forth into the most delicate of yellow tribute and wave in gay salute. All among them the purple asters have spread their modest homage far and near. Along the edge of the fields the woods have begun to hang forth blazing banners of orange and red in the path of its triumphal march. A flame of glory not of summer has spread over all. Through the air comes the jocund sound of myriad melodists briskly tuning up for the grand finale of the symphony which they have been rendering through summer days. Over the scene rests a warm peace surviving from the torrid glow of August suns.

Who could ever have called these "the melancholy days"? How could the poet speak of Autumn's face as "withered with care"? Who could have "thoughts that are chilled and brown"? Rather do we echo the sentiment of the other poet;—

"The morns are meeker than they were,
The nuts are getting brown,
The berry's cheek is plumper,
The rose is out of town,
The maple wears a gayer scarf,
The field a scarlet gown.
Lest I should be old-fashioned,
I'll put a trinket on."

The gorgeous color does slowly give way to the quieter browns of falling leaves and to the grays of tree trunks and branches. The face of the fields fades into tones of repose. Surely we shall not begrudge some quietude to nature after all her strivings to bring forth her fruits and flowers in the fullest abundance. But as the earth after all her efforts begins to rest, human beings must begin anew to work. In summer we want to rest and play. When nature's tides begin for the time to ebb, then men must go forth with fresh effort to reap the harvest which nature has been growing. In the country, men must store up the fruits of the earth for the long winter just ahead, sustenance for man and beast; and not only for themselves, but for all those that dwell in the cities. The busy hum of the mowers resounds across the fields and the heavy burdens of hay and grain move along the roads.

Autumn days are busy days. A wondrous balance is thus ordained for mankind and for nature. We catch a new rhythm of work as nature finds repose. The flaming colors of Autumn—are they not the symbol of the ardor with which man presses forth toward his labors? Do they not inspire him to fresh endeavor amid these scenes of brilliant beauty?

No less must city folk now return to take up again familiar tasks from which they have found respite during vacation weeks and to launch out upon new undertakings. Now do all roads lead back to city and town. Trains and highways are thronged with homecoming travelers. They come with the ruddy brown of summer suns upon their faces. Memories of mountain and river are shining in their eyes. With fresh vigor they come crowding back to office and shop.

On every street houses which have stood dark and silent are bright again. All of the numberless wheels of business begin to turn more briskly. Now do all of the manifold activities commence their new programs for the months ahead. Days of joyful reunions, too, are these. We have scattered to the ends of the earth to rest and play, and to seek fresh wonders home and abroad. We have seen many new faces, we have found many new friends. But with what eager impatience do we come back to the old and tried! What affectionate greetings and voluble exchange of experience! If we have crossed the ocean, what endless and marvelous tales have we to tell! If our friends have returned from overseas, with what awe do we listen to their breathless recital of strange journeyings in foreign lands!

See the millions of children overflowing the schools of the nation with shouting and laughter. What a spectacle of new and eager activity! See older youth streaming back to a thousand campuses to begin the adventure of a new college year. Rich and poor, gay and serious, reckless and studious, holding opportunity and the destiny of the nation in their hands. Autumn brings no more thrilling sight. Autumn days are strenuous days.

Far from all the new rhythm which beats so intensely in the human realm I still linger by the shore. With the fields and the woods about me and the sea stretching away to the horizon I have more than enough. The roads to the city have swallowed up almost all of the residents of the summer place. I am almost alone amid this Autumn splendor. Spread out before me is too much mellow beauty to leave. To such days I would say, "Oh, stay, thou art so fair."

Yet even at this moment I see the birds wheeling uncertainly and, as they gather in numbers, turn toward the south. So I know that I too must catch the new human rhythms in the city afar. Duties await me there. I must follow the birds. It is time. Over all the familiar scenes let the flaming color slowly fade and let the fields and woods sleep through the months to come. I have felt the new rhythm of human effort. The road to the city calls. P. K.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages ..... 2 cents
16 to 22 pages ..... 3 cents
24 to 30 pages ..... 4 cents
32 pages ..... 5 cents
Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 11.
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Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Polynesian Games

The evenings I spent, partly watching the children at play. . . . Near the church was a smooth grass plot, a favorite resort of the children in the cool of the day. I learned there something about their games. Some of them may date back to immemorial times, but most of them are those common to children the world over. The boys and girls both walk on stilts and the short, bound-on sticks we used to call "duck-legs." They play tag, which they call "peré-haru," the catching-game; and "peré perié" is only another name for prisoner's-base. Besides these they play blindman's-buff, jack-stones, and hop-scotch. To decide who shall be "it," they count out in an archaic little rhyme, centuries older, it may be, than our "Eeny-meeny-mynee-mo." The very small children have a game which is also very familiar. They call it "imi piri"—seeking for the hidden thing. A child takes a pebble, hides it in one hand, and holds out both fists while he recites a little rhyme challenging the others to guess in which hand the pebble is held. This is the rhyme:

Vini vini Vairao,
Taputai, farero,
Teihia ra t'au piri?

and aside from two nonsense words, it means: "Parakeet from Vairao, where is my hidden pebble?" The one who is to do the guessing then feels of the challenger's ears and strikes the fist on the side of the warmest ear.

Having so many pastimes common to all children, I was surprised to learn that they were ignorant of one of the most fascinating of them all—soap-bubble blowing. Apparently they had never heard of it. It was high time, therefore, that this ancient diversion was introduced; and . . . Soo Long, store-keeper, and the only Chinaman on the island, had a box of clay pipes. Judging from the appearance of the box they were in, they must have been lying on his shelf for years, awaiting their destiny as makers of magic.

Think of introducing such a pastime in a village full of Polynesian children! What better fortune could one ask? I prepared a bowl of soapy water and carried it to the steps in front of the church, the children crowding around to see what was going to happen. It was a calm evening, with an imperceptible current of air which carried the bubbles slowly upward, glowing with all the colors of the sunset, until they burst high overhead among the fronds of the palms. For a moment the children gazed at them with a rapt expression on their faces, as though they had divined at once, instinctively, that a soap-bubble is an ideal form of beauty—a symbol of perfection. Then they were but clamorous children, eager to make bubbles for themselves; so I distributed the rest of the pipes and sat down to watch them. I shall never think of this village without seeing it in the mellow light of a waning afternoon, the air filled with soap-bubbles, and small children, shouting with delight, chasing them over a smooth lawn.—From "Mid-Pacific," by JAMES NORMAN HALL.

The Garden Gate

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It opens and shuts, and swings back and forth,
And creaks and jars to the breeze from the north.
My loved ones passed in and out of this gate,
And more kindred and friends than I can relate.
Oft when it clicked I thought: Now, what to do?
Then a face came in sight and I called: Ah, 'tis you!
As the sun comes and goes, so the gate would swing;
People came and went; some were always a-wing.
During rain and snow they would come and go,
And the gate would creak as the wind would blow.
It slammed, someone came, and I would begin:
Now, just see who is here! how nice, come in! . . .

And then there was one on a memorable day,
Though grown up in the home, he, too, went away;
The nest was too small for this fledgling of age,
Drawn by the world in its work to engage.
Waving back his adieus, at the gate we did part,
And I am alone, with a hopeful heart
Awaiting the day, that the gate clicks once more,
To the touch of the wanderer come home to my door.
Then, with greeting most fervent, I shall begin:
Ah, 'tis you, dear one! Come in, come in!

—KLAUS GROTH. Translated from the PLATTDEUTSCH by E. M. CORDSEN.

The Quest

Come up into the mountain!
The wan and weary days
Will disappear below you
As in a purple haze.

Come up into the mountain!
This is the highest quest;
Dear heaven itself is seeking
To find you at your best.

Where is the path, O Master
The marks that will not fail!
I blaze the path before you—
I am the upward Trail.

—ALLEN EASTMAN CROSS, in "Pass On the Torch."

A Comfortable Domestic Scene

TO A lover of the color print, it is refreshing to meet with one pleasant surprise after another when looking over some of the work by the younger group of artists. The color-print seems to allow for, even to foster, a marked personal conception both in draftsmanship, in choice of motif and in craftsmanship.

Miss Joyce Francis' "Pigeons" is an excellent example of how new paths may be found, quite spontaneously, and new treatment introduced. The bold way in which it has pleased her to deal with her two feathered friends has resulted in an original and attractive print.

The pigeons are studied meticulously in their complacent plumpness. Even if the artist's love of certain shades does not run strictly parallel with nature's intentions, what of that? There are many who are almost too straight-laced in this respect, so that contrasting examples of liberties taken in this connection have drawn forth admiration.

The birds are ingeniously placed, both as regards their immediate surroundings and the pale row of receding houses which form an unobstructive background. A decorative note has been sustained throughout, the color scheme—an important factor in this print—being marked by sundry well-toned and attractive hues. The balustrade is a mellow gray, the houses a pale cream, with some discreet brick moldings. Of the birds, the upper one has donned a feathery garment of shaded mauve, with white tips, and a green metallic band round its neck; whereas its reclining mate is in delicate buff or gray and a faint pink, also with the green band round its neck; all these hues being admirably toned and graded. A very charming picture of birds at home.

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Pigeons. From a Color-Print (Woodcut) by Miss Joyce Francis.

By Mule in Thessaly

Shivering in the gray light of dawn, the little band of travelers stood expectantly waiting outside the tents for the mules to arrive which were to convey them over Mount Pelion to Volo, for it was September first and the time had come to leave the Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp adjoining which the family had camped for two happy months. In the camp were heard the first sounds of the boys stirring though the awakening bell had not yet sounded. The day would be hot and mule riding, one had to start long before the heat of the day.

Over the crest of the mountain, descending down the narrow thread of road came five men and eight mules; three animals would be required for the baggage. With much laughter and some difficulty the party was at last mounted and off through the woods. As it passed through the camp the boys ran out to wave and shout "Kalo Taxithe" (Good journey!), and immediately afterward began the steep ascent of the hills. The road from camp to the village of Mouressi is like a long, winding staircase cut out of marble but the steps are mere ridges, well worn and slippery, which serve as footholds for the mules, if they could be kept to the roads. They prefer to amble along the merest margin of earth between the road and the precipice, much to the consternation of the women and children of the party.

With gradually increasing confidence in the animals, one began to enjoy the scenery, which was beautiful beyond description as the sun arose out of the sea behind Mount Athos. The camp was lost in a forest of plane trees far below and the lovely beach appeared a strip of white ribbon bordering the blue sea. Distant villages on the mountainsides looked like patches of snow against the dark green of the mountain background. Large silvery patches meant olive orchards, old and gnarled, but still productive.

Zigzag, zigzag wound the narrow way till at last the first houses of the little village of Mouressi came into view. With only a greeting to the villagers at their doorsteps, the travelers passed on, for they were anxious to make good headway before the sun rose high.

Now, out of sight of the sea for a little while, they passed through deep, rich, silent chestnut forests. How the children loved the sound of the mules crossing over the little wooden bridges—clump—clump. They had that delicious scary feeling that the old Giant must jump out and shout "WHO'S CROSSING OVER MY BRIDGE?" All about was stillness. Not a branch cracked, for there were no squirrels nor small woodsy creatures. Now and then a rare bird note. Trudge, trudge of the patient beasts of burden hour after hour.

At last, another village. The party must stop for water and for breakfast in the open square before the church. Chairs and tables under a great plane tree are at the service of those who buy. . . . How good the chunks of bread and cold lamb, provided by the camp cook, taste there in the cool shade of a mountain village. It would be pleasant to linger long to enjoy the hospitality of the friendly shopkeeper and the marvelous view from the church yard, but the day advances and the party must move on.

Shortly, the top of the mountain ridge is reached and one has the sensation of being truly "on top of the world," for on either side shimmers the Ægean—it is breath-takingly beautiful. Now begins the descent, and instead of leaning forward in the saddle as on ascending, the muleteers instruct the riders to sit back as the mule steps down.

More forests. More streams to cross and here and there a spring gushing out of the solid rock. A halt at the bubbling spring where the mulemen show them how to make individual sanitary drinking cups from small leaves tucked into the opening in the rock, allowing the water to flow directly into parched mouths. The smallest traveler liked having his small "stamna" (earthern water jug) filled with the icy water and corked up with a crispy leaf.

Then, leaving the woods for a while, the road ran through an open stretch of thick shrub oak and the sun beat down unmercifully. Littlefellow began to nod in his saddle and his driver climbed up on to the animal's rump, cradling the tired little traveler against his rough homespuns, and thus comfortably they journeyed over the worst part of the trip.

At last, with sighs of relief, the tired riders saw the village of Milyes appearing among the trees far below, and the mules, seeming to realize that they were near their destination, clambered down the slippery, steep way with increased speed.

Oh! It had been an adventure! With soul saturated with the loveliness of the country they had traversed, it was a joy to dismount at last and seek what rest and refreshment could be found in the poor little village inn that must be our Ritz for a night.

Our host proved to be a man of the world who had lived in New Jersey and had never lost his New Jersey accent, though he had lost most of the English he once knew. His hospitality was unlimited, but his supplies were meager. Still, eggs are always reliable and goat's milk cheese is not bad when one gets used to it; so, with the remains of the camp provisions, they fared well enough till the next morning, which saw them on their way again; this time by narrow-gauge railway along the undulating coast, through the fruit-growing section of Greece to Volo.

The Temple

Between the erect and solemn trees
I will go down upon my knees;
I shall not find this day
So meet a place to pray.

Haply the beauty of this place
May work in me an answering grace.
The stillness of the air
Be echoed in my prayer. . . .

How strong each pillared trunk; the bark
That covers them, how smooth; and hark,
The sweet and gentle voice
With which the leaves rejoice!

May a like strength and sweetness fill
Desire and thought and steadfast will,
When I remember these
Fair sacramental trees!

—J. D. C. PELLEN, in "Parentalia and Other Poems."

La Foi

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

EN lisant les Évangiles du Nouveau Testament, on ne peut guère manquer d'être impressionné par les nombreuses occasions auxquelles Christ-Jésus se servait de paroles comme celles-ci: "Ta foi t'a sauvée," ou bien: "Qu'il vous soit fait selon votre foi!" lorsqu'il guérissait des cas de maladie ou de péché. Ajoutons à celles-là ses affirmations positives concernant le pouvoir de la foi. On se demande naturellement: Qu'est-ce que cette foi qui est capable de déplacer des montagnes, et qui était, ainsi qu'on en a eu la preuve, d'une si grande importance dans les œuvres de guérison qu'accomplit le Maître?

Il est probable qu'aucune qualité de la nature humaine n'a été plus mal comprise que la foi. Des personnes sincères et sérieuses ont attaché leur pensée à quelque chose qui leur semblait enviable, à quelque chose qui semblait tout à fait permis et légitime, et ont ensuite prié que cette chose ait lieu, ayant sans doute la certitude qu'il en serait ainsi. Et elles ont appelé ceci la foi. Le désappointement a suivi lorsque le plan a échoué et que les événements ont tourné tout à fait autrement qu'on l'avait espéré. Alors, les questions suivantes se seront peut-être soulevées: En quoi leur foi avait-elle manqué, est-ce dans la quantité ou dans la qualité? Et si elle avait semblé manquer une fois, ne pouvait-elle pas manquer de nouveau, et continuellement?

La Science Chrétienne explique la grande différence entre la foi aveugle et l'état éclairé de la conscience humaine qui est capable de percevoir la spiritualité. La vraie foi est cette qualité de la pensée qui peut regarder à travers le brouillard de la matérialité et discerner la nature de Dieu et de l'homme spirituel. Ayant perçu que Dieu, Principe divin, est Amour, ainsi que le déclare l'apôtre Jean, la foi perçoit aussi que l'homme, en tant que fils bien-aimé du Père, possède déjà tout bien. La foi, alors, fixe ses regards, non sur quelque objet que le sens matériel a considéré comme étant désirable, mais sur la beauté spirituelle du véritable être. Le désir d'avoir des bienfaits personnels se perd dans le désir de voir augmenter la compréhension spirituelle. Et l'on reconnaît, lorsqu'on a gagné cette compréhension, qu'elle est la porte par laquelle entre toute bénédiction, car elle permet d'entrer intelligemment en possession du bien qui est l'héritage légitime de l'homme, du rejeton de Dieu.

A la page 297 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Jusqu'à ce que la croyance devienne foi, et que la foi devienne intelligence spirituelle, la pensée humaine n'a que peu de rapport avec le réel, le divin." Il n'y a rien d'aveugle ni de vague en la foi qui s'est élevée à la compréhension spirituelle. Ce n'est pas une négation, non plus que ce n'est de la crédulité. C'est une inspiration positive vers les faits spirituels. C'est ce qui nous met à même de prendre possession de notre héritage de la justice. La foi qui est devenue la compréhension spirituelle sait ce qui est vrai concernant Dieu et l'homme. Elle ne croit plus simplement; car on peut croire ce qui n'est pas vrai aussi bien que ce qui est vrai. La croyance mortelle ouvre la porte aux suggestions qui peuvent n'être correctes ni dans les premisses ni dans la conclusion. Mais savoir spirituellement, c'est avoir compris la vérité, et dans la mesure où l'on connaît la vérité concernant Dieu et la relation de l'homme avec Dieu, on reflète et démontre cette connaissance divine.

A mesure que l'on se défait de l'aspect négatif de la croyance aveugle et que l'on gagne la force de la compréhension spirituelle, on commence à comprendre ce que l'auteur de l'épître aux Hébreux entendait lorsqu'il parlait de la foi comme étant "une assurance des choses qu'on espère, une démonstration de celles qu'on ne voit pas." Le but d'une telle foi est toujours de saisir les faits spirituels de l'être véritable; car les faits spirituels, compris et retenus par la conscience humaine, et gouvernés par la loi spirituelle, doivent, de toute nécessité, produire le bienfait. Celui qui exerce la vraie foi n'a jamais la prétention de décider comment le bien spirituel qu'il a compris et que, par conséquent, il a fait sien, devra se manifester dans son expérience humaine. Fréquemment, elle vient d'une manière et par une voie auxquelles il n'aurait jamais songé. Mais si elle est la conséquence de la foi qui s'est élevée à la compréhension spirituelle, elle satisfera toujours le sens humain de besoin, et les résultats seront extrêmement abondants "au delà de tout ce que nous demandons ou pensons."

L'exercice de la foi devient ainsi la joyeuse acquisition de notre héritage à titre d'enfants de Dieu. La vraie foi et la propre volonté n'ont rien de commun. Cette foi ne tente pas de prendre le royaume des cieux par la violence. Elle attend au contraire avec confiance le développement du bien dans l'expérience humaine. En vérité, plus notre foi est ferme, plus la volonté humaine cèdera complètement à la divine. Dans la mesure où l'on renonce affectueusement à celle-là comme un enfant, on cesse de faire des projets humains, et l'on voit que la volonté divine se fait "sur la terre comme au ciel."

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Signs

How do city people know
That summer is going?
Not one has a spicy bed
Of lavender growing.

How do city dwellers tell
That autumn is coming,
With never a dusty bee
In lavender humming?

JEAN CROSBY HANSEN.

Faith

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN READING the Gospels of the New Testament, one can hardly fail to be impressed by the number of occasions on which Christ Jesus used such phrases as, "Thy faith hath saved thee," or, "According to your faith be it unto you," when healing cases of disease or sin. Added to these are his unequivocal statements of the power of faith. One naturally inquires, What is this faith which is capable of removing mountains, and which proved such a vital factor in the healing work accomplished by the Master?

It is probable that no quality of Christian character has been more misunderstood than faith. Sincere and earnest people have fastened their thought upon something which seemed to them desirable, something which seemed entirely permissible and legitimate, and have then prayed that this thing might come to pass, no doubt fully believing that it would. And they have called this faith. Disappointment has followed when the plan miscarried and events turned out exactly oppositely to what they had hoped. The questions may then have arisen, Wherein had their faith failed, in quantity or in quality? And if it had seemed to fail once, might it not do so again, and continually?

Christian Science explains the vast difference between blind faith and the enlightened condition of human consciousness which is capable of perceiving spiritually. True faith is that quality of thought which is capable of looking through the mist of materiality and discerning the nature of God and spiritual man. Having perceived that God, divine Principle, is Love, as the Apostle John declares, faith also perceives that man, as the beloved son of the Father, already possesses all good. Faith, then, fixes its gaze not on some object which material sense has outlined as desirable, but on the spiritual beauty of true being. Desire for personal blessings is merged in a desire for increased spiritual understanding. And such understanding, as it is gained, proves to be the gateway to all blessing, for it enables one intelligently to appropriate the good which is man's rightful heritage as God's offspring.

On page 297 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Until belief becomes faith, and faith becomes spiritual understanding, human thought has little relation to the actual or divine." There is nothing blind or vague about the faith which has risen to spiritual understanding. It is not a negation. Neither is it credulity. It is a positive reaching out toward spiritual facts. It is that which enables one to lay hold upon his inheritance of righteousness. The faith which has grown into spiritual understanding knows what is true about God and man. It no longer merely believes; for one may believe what is untrue as well as what is true. Mortal belief leaves an open door for suggestions which may not be correct either in premise or conclusion. But spiritually to know is to have apprehended the truth; and to the extent that an individual knows the truth about God and man's relationship to Him, he reflects and demonstrates that divine knowledge.

As one's faith drops the negative aspect of blind belief and gains the vitality of spiritual understanding, one begins to comprehend what the writer to the Hebrews meant when he spoke of faith as "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." The object of such faith is always to grasp the spiritual facts of true being; for spiritual facts, apprehended and retained in human consciousness and governed by spiritual law, must of necessity be productive of blessing. He who exercises true faith never presumes to outline as to how the spiritual good which he has apprehended and thus made his own, shall be manifested in his human experience. Frequently, it comes in a way or through a channel of which he had never dreamed. But if it is the outcome of faith which has risen to spiritual understanding, it will always meet the human sense of need, and the results will be exceeding abundant "above all that we ask or think."

The exercise of faith thus becomes a joyous entering into one's heritage as a son of God. True faith and self-will have nothing in common. This faith does not attempt to take the kingdom of heaven by force. Rather does it await with trust the unfolding of good in human experience. Indeed, the stronger one's faith, the more completely does human will surrender to the divine. As this loving, childlike surrender is accomplished, human outlining ceases, and we see the divine will "done in earth, as it is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

At Cape Sounion

As we perch here contentedly
munching bread and cheese, Miles
observes:

"A flash of the foam, a flash of the foam,
A wave on the oar blade welling. . ."

And I reply:

"And out they passed to the heart of blue:
A chariot shell that the wild winds drew."

These are not, as a bystander might opine, spontaneous bursts of lyric ecstasy. They are verses of the splendid sea choruses from the Iphigenia in Tauris of Euripides, translated by Gilbert Murray into English lyrics as fine as anything since Shelley's Hellas. If you are . . . thrifty . . . you learn them by heart, as both of us did long ago, in order to have them for chanting in alternation, strophe and antistrophe, when tramping the salt sea strands; one strand in especial, down on Nantucket, the great South Beach, where in midwinter you have whistling sedge grasses on one hand and sounding surges on the other. In some such place try this gorgeous sea poetry to the tune of winds and waters. So in honor of Nantucket and home we keep on, taking turns:

"The guiding oar abaft
It rippled and it dinned,
And now the west wind laughed
And now the southwest wind;
And sail was full in flight,
And they passed by the island white."

Thus Miles; and I respond:

"Two score and ten there be,
Rowers that row for thee,
And a wild hill air, as if Pan were there,
Shall sound by the Argive sea."

Miles interrupts:—

"Look! See what's coming."

"Yes." (All I see is a coasting steamer.) "I have been watching that old tub for the last ten minutes."

"No! Down there; below the cliff."

I look again. I blink. I rub my eyes. Is it the Argonauts, or Odysseus? Directly below comes a beaked ship, propelled by twelve rowers,—

A flash of the foam, a flash of the foam,
A wave on the oar blade welling. . . .

and high in the stern a helmsman gripping a steering oar,—

The guiding oar abaft,
It rippled and it dinned. . . .

The stroke seems odd. At a cry from the helmsman the dozen rowers stand; another cry and they tug at oars with the whole weight of their bodies, sinking back on the thwarts to finish out the stroke in a sitting posture. There is a pause of some seconds between the finish of each stroke and the recover, at the next cry to rise. The mast has been shipped and lashed with spars and furled sails, along the gunwales. In the bottom lie heaped fishing nets dyed a tan-bark brown. Look at that bow. It bears a strong family likeness to pictures on antique vases. This is much such a craft, for all one can see, as the well-greaved Achæans sailed in for Ilion. And here go Greek sailors, rowing around Cape Sounion against a head wind just as their ancestors did before the Age of Pericles when this temple was built. And not a mile off comes a coasting steamer. It is the Homeric Age and the Age of Machines side by side here on the Ægean Sea, with a little matter of three thousand years between them.—LUCIEN PRICE, in "Winged Sandals."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

The International Conferences

DURING three world conferences on education held at Geneva, the World Federation of Educational Associations brought together teachers and others interested in school organization, administration, and particularly the development of the international spirit in education.

The aims of the Elsinore conference were rather different from those of the meeting at Geneva. The men and women who met to discuss the new education were concerned not with administration and not with internationalism to any great extent, but with teaching methods, technique and ideals. The smallest of the three conferences, that at Cambridge on adult education, dealt with the ideals and practical problems connected with the voluntary education of men and women who are anxious to fit themselves to live well, and to fit the world for good living.

These international conferences are quite a modern institution. The World Federation meeting at Geneva was only the third of a series of biennial conferences, the Elsinore gathering was the fifth conference of the New Education Fellowship, while the adult education conference which met at Cambridge was the first world conference on that subject which has ever met. They are a token of a growing desire for mutual understanding between the educators of the various nations, and they form a means by which such understanding can be achieved. In so far as world peace and international concord form part of their explicit aims, good must result from their activities. But the indirect benefits far outweigh those of a direct character. At Elsinore, for example, the ideals of freedom for the child, with educational methods founded on the child's nature and needs, were the common ground for all discussions, debates and lectures. The strengthening of human character that must result from education reformed in that direction, the greater trust and confidence that must follow upon the "casting out of fear" will bring results to the human race of which the abolition of war will be but a part—a large part, certainly, but only a part.

Similarly with the World Conference on Adult Education. Among the 400 or more members of that gathering there were 85 representatives of various governments. They were met to help forward a movement the aim of which is not the production of more efficient soldiers nor even more highly skilled workers, but the development of effective and rightly integrated personality, the production of good citizens, men and women, able to live with credit to themselves and with benefit to their fellows. The unity of aim implicit in such a conference must produce a unity of spirit in world affairs. The education acquired by men and women of various nationalities within the borders of such a movement cannot but be a force for world friendship, and a potent welding and unifying influence.

At the same time too much stress must not be laid upon the effect of these conferences upon international relations. The building up of a good society during peace should form the main aim of international educational movements, not merely the negative policy of the prevention of war. To live intelligently, cleanly, wisely and well in these modern days demands knowledge and education. Many hindrances to the attainment of a full life exist, and these are not lessened by the spread of invention and natural science. The highly developed machinery of publicity, entertainment and pleasure that exists today does not place human welfare first in its list of objects, and the partly educated man or woman stands in danger of missing the essential and the finest things in life owing to preoccupation with attractive and misleading irrelevancies.

The chief hope, therefore, of world conferences on education lies in the promise they hold out of a world-wide desire to improve the quality of the human race. Educators are plainly not satisfied with the present condition of mankind, nor with their present work in the schools. In every move they make in the direction of a broader, a freer, a more uplifting education, they can depend upon the co-operation and support not only of people who want a peaceful world, but of those also who want a noble world.

Keystone

Small Representative Group of the Thousands of Students From Other Lands Flocking to the United States Every September. These Are French Girls Under Guidance of the French National Bureau of Schools and Universities and the Institute of International Education.

The Parent

Provo, Utah

Dear Friends of the Parent Column:

It was my happy privilege to be well acquainted with a dear little woman—the mother of two little girls 22 months apart, and I watched with delight her training of them and her own development as a mother, through a period of years.

When the time came for them to study music, the mother being an accomplished musician herself, undertook to teach them. To her disappointment she found the music lessons very uninteresting, not only to herself, but to the children as well. Knowing there was a solution, she pondered long and carefully wherein lay the fault. And suddenly it came to her—"Why not make-believe? All children love to make-believe." So the plan worked out that each little girl was to have her music lesson at a certain hour of a certain day. She was to put on her little hat, take her music book and go to the front door and knock. When the door was opened she was not greeted by her mother—O no! but by Mrs. ——, her music teacher. The plan worked beautifully and many happy hours were spent, happy yet profitable and the atmosphere of receptivity and co-operation was most beautiful to see.

In the guidance of the younger child, the little mother early recognized that the "make-believe" way was the easy and happy way, and in this she was aided by a little hat. The child had a beautiful little Mexican sombrero, exquisite in design and workmanship which she loved and often wore perched on the side of her head. She called it her "magic hat." When she had it on, she became a little ray of sunshine and loved to do everything for mother dear joyously and willingly. Indeed, the little "magic hat" was a veritable fairy wand, because it helped the little mother, too, to get away from the too close contact and the sense of burden and fitted her to smooth over many rough places.

As parents, do we not need to forget the austere parent attitude, and just be playfellows with our little ones? In the wonderful picture, "The King of Kings," the Master is portrayed in many beautiful scenes, but to me the loveliest of all is the scene where he is shown mending the little doll with the broken leg. Shall we not, like him, be such a mender—of the little troubles and fears of childhood as we endeavor always, by our gentle helpfulness, ever to keep the channels of confidence and encouragement open between ourselves and our little ones? (Mrs.) N. A. C.

* * *

Marseilles, France

Dear Editors:

A loving friend of mine gives me some Monitors, from time to time, to read. Moreover, I receive other publications from the Christian Science Society of Nice. Therefore, allow me, please, to send you the expression of my deep gratitude for all the benefits which I receive from the reading and study of our literature.

I am a Frenchman, 57 years of age, and as I have much time to spare, I am willing to help men or women who would like to correspond in French—commercial correspondence or otherwise. J. B.

* * *

Portland, Indiana

Dear Editors:

I couldn't express in words my appreciation of the Monitor. It has been invaluable to me in my school work, and it is now using me as a channel to many others. I am a teacher of history and geography in the Junior High School. I find the column Odds and Ends, the One Minute Biographies, the articles on countries, and many editorials of great use in my work.

I am always eager to learn about people of other countries and states. Since I have taught in a school which was largely of foreign population, I have a deeper feeling of friendship for other peoples.

I teach in Gary, Ind., which is a city of about 110,000 inhabitants. It is located on Lake Michigan about 35 miles from Chicago. About three-fourths of its population are foreign and practically all work in the steel mills. The school system is one looked upon by people throughout the United States and the world because it represents a new system called the Work-Study-Play and having as its leader a great educator, William Wirt.

I am in my twenties and am ever eager to exchange ideas with others and especially those of other lands. (Miss) D. T.

* * *

It Is Up to Us, as Parents

The potency of early childhood influences is today being more and more widely recognized. Do not all of us see examples of it on every side? One of my friends is always ready to lend a helping hand night or day, whether he is overwhelmed with his own affairs or not. "I constantly saw that sort of thing done at home," he explains, in answer to any comment. "My mother was always ready on a minute's notice, to supply comfort and cheer to anyone in distress. How can I be otherwise?"

Another friend has been struggling for some time to overcome a tendency to gamble. He has had a very difficult time, many disappointments, many failures. I happen to know that his father constantly participated in various games of chance, and my friend's childish ears became extremely familiar with conversation about these transactions.

One can undoubtedly acquire virtues without the aid of parental example, and no one is compelled to walk in his parent's footsteps, when these footsteps do not lead where he wants to go. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt about the fact that the atmosphere of the home has a very strong influence in a child's unfoldment. Therefore it is "up to us," as parents, to be constantly alert to the influences we are exerting upon our young ones. To have a father who never lies. Think what that means to a child. Quite unconsciously he learns to reverence truth. To have a mother who is always good-humored and genial. What a model to follow. To have parents who do not jump hastily at conclusions or decisions, but calmly "think things through." How helpful is such an example.

Those parents who are punctual, considerate, courteous, reliable, are likely to have children who have learned how to get on with their fellows. How much happier and smoother will life's pathway be for these children. No need to learn these lessons as the result of strife and unhappiness. They have already learned them at "their mother's knee." Not only in justice to ourselves but also in fairness to our children, must we be alert to hold up models that are worthy of imitation. I. M.

Chamber Music Has Had Its First Summer School at Cambridge, England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Eng.

DURING the month of August musical history was in the making in England at Westminster College, Cambridge, where a summer school of chamber music was held, the first that has ever been held here.

How it originated is a little difficult to ascertain, but suffice it to say that the suggestion having been made, it was at once put into operation by that society which has done so much for music in provincial England, the British Federation of Competitive Musical Festivals.

The federation is fortunate in possessing an able secretary in Fairfax Jones, who saw the possibilities of the proposed school from the outset, and to whose zeal and organizing ability the success of the venture is largely due.

The object of the school was to foster and give fresh impetus to the particular type of music whose real home is the drawing room, but which has of late years been more in evidence on the concert platform than in the home.

The school was partly in the nature of a feeler to ascertain whether the love of executing chamber music was still alive or whether it had been stifled by mechanical music—the phonograph and radio.

It was therefore highly gratifying when over 100 amateur instrumentalists arrived at Cambridge to study this most delightful of the arts under the direction of Ivor James and a staff of professional musicians of the highest order.

The party was divided up into quartets and trios and were given definite works to study according to their capabilities, ranging from a simple string quartet of Haydn, through various trios and quintets of Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert, to more complicated works of Dvořák, Brahms, and Fauré.

Every member of the party was an enthusiast and was ready to play at any hour of the day or night, and certainly the majority played for an average of fully six hours a day, besides listening to most delightful concerts given by the professional staff after dinner in the evening.

All students wore a badge giving their name, and a riband of a certain color to denote their instrument.

The badges constituted an introduction, and those who were formerly strangers quickly became good friends, and within a short time of arrival were making up quartets, quintets, and sextets to play works other than those on the syllabus, during the free hours.

One of the most delightful features was the atmosphere of friendliness, happiness, and camaraderie that pervaded the schools. This cannot be said to be remarkable, as without doubt chamber music is the purest of all forms of music, and the essential qualities for a good chamber musician are unselfishness and co-operation combined with confidence and a love of that beauty of thought, form, and color expressed by the least material of all the arts.

Unquestionably a great work has been accomplished in Cambridge this summer which will give the progress of chamber music that impetus that is possible only where there is unification of thought and action.

What Has Camp Brought to Them?

By DENNIS H. STOVALL

Scout Executive, Camp Director, B. S. A.

South Pasadena, Calif.

THIS has been a record-making season for summer camping in America. Never in a single year have so many boys and girls gone in organized groups, and under definite, well-directed leadership to the mountains and to the seashore. Here in California, where outdoor life, both winter and summer, is almost a part of the daily routine, the figures are staggering: Untold thousands of suntanned, bright-eyed, lusty-voiced, health-bubbling young Americans of both sexes have "been to camp." Now the question naturally arises, from parents and from leaders: What did they get? Was it worth the time, the money and the effort expended? Did these boys and girls, or a fair majority of them, return home "stronger in body, cleaner in mind, better prepared to cope with life's responsibilities?" These, and a hundred other similar promises were made by circular, illustrated pamphlet and fine-phrased letters sent out last spring or last winter by camp managers and camp directors. Were such promises fulfilled?

The answer should not, in all fairness, be left to the professional camp director: We who are in the business of leading boys, or of directing boys, must unconsciously be prejudiced: At least to the extent of being firmly convinced that our particular program, as followed in our camp, must do all, or a great part of what we claim for it. As that great nature lover and outdoor enthusiast, John Muir, once said about "camp beans": "Every blessed human who has spent as much as a month out of doors, gets the notion that he is an expert at cooking beans. He may admit that there are other ways of cooking them, but none of them can compare with his. 'Oh, yes,' he will reluctantly admit, 'Jim's beans are good, but you wait till you have tasted some of my beans!'"

Just so with the professional camp director and his particular sort or kind of camp program: All the others may be good, but they can't begin to compare with his. It cannot be denied, that in the aggregate, a vast amount of benefit has come to our boys and girls by reason of their attendance this summer, and past summers, at an organized camp. Certainly, the well directed camp, whatever the scheme or program followed, is an inspiration and a sturdy character moulder for youth.

But how, and in what manner has this benefit come about? What features were predominant in attaining the desired results? Ask any hundred boys who were at camp this summer what sort of time they had, and at least 90, and possibly 99 will answer: "Oh, keen!"

In that common reply, brief and meaningless thought it may appear, is the answer to all your questions so far as the boy himself is concerned: boys and girls go to camp mainly for one big reason: that is for the fun of it: they don't go there to work, nor to study, nor to be lectured, "preached at" or put into "classes." Camp is a place for play and to have a good time. Hikes are all right, and so is setting up a tent, or of cooking a meal over an open fire: but there mustn't be so much of it as to make it look like work! Swimming and boating, fishing and horseback riding, the sport and entertainment of camp games and council fire programs: these are the things that appeal.

It Is Fun There

Yet the boy, and the girl, though neither may ever have washed a dish or scoured a kettle, will discover, to their amazement that this actually is "fun" when done at camp. Just so is the making of a camp bed, slashing a trail through the woods, lugging bowlders for a dam, or digging a hole for a garbage pit. Making a tent clean and immaculate to "pass inspection" is "keen fun" at camp, but similar duties would be nothing short of drudgery at home.

Thus does the boy or the girl come to know the beauty of labor and the glory of accomplishment — when work, as a commonly shared duty is a part of the social order. It is the spirit of helpfulness and of service. The camp is a little world unto itself, in which each individual camper actually feels that he is an active and a necessary part.

With all our boasting about our respective programs or plans, most summer camps are very much the same. It is the boys and girls that make them so. Buildings and equipment, tents and paraphernalia are only the machinery—just the mechanical framework for a camp. Not till the buildings start buzzing with young citizens, till the tents are filled and the camp resounds with the laughter and merriment of happy youngsters, does it really become a camp. One group that fills it may come from the tenements, another from the "black and tan" sections of the city, another from the wealthy residential suburbs of a metropolitan area, and still another from the farms and ranches: Yet the spirit of youth—to discover, to explore, to enjoy the wonders of the outdoor world, the beauties of earth and sky, the fun of working together, playing the life game together—is the same with all.

Finding the Hidden Talent

The greatest of all benefits, so the writer sincerely believes, is the unfolding, in each individual heart and mind, of that hidden talent. Too many of us, absorbed as we are with the machinery and the "program" of camping, forget or overlook this. It is the unseen, the wonderful, almost divine aspect of the camp. Somewhat carelessly at times we say of some boy, "he has found himself," little realizing that in this discovery God has been revealed.

To get back to the beginning, and to a restatement of the average boy's appreciation of camp: "Oh, it was keen!" In that youthful declaration is a summary of all the real joys of living: Of curiosity aroused, of imagination stirred, of interest created, of mysteries fathomed, strange trails followed, wood paths explored, mountain caves entered—whispering of night winds, voices that call in the velvet darkness, the romance and wonder of song and story told in the ruby glow of the council fire: To originate, to work with hand and head: All these, and a thousand other wonders are the things that make a camp "keen."

Helping Child Keep Spontaneity

WE ARE constantly reminded by writers on the subject that beautiful oral language can be attained when children are spontaneous and natural, when they are interested in the topic at hand, when they are observing, experimenting, reading widely and living fully, and when they are given intelligent help and guidance.

Every mother and teacher is anxious to have the children under her care think and speak in a clear, definite, satisfying manner. The children naturally do their part for they are poets—spontaneous and childlike. They love sound, color and smell. Their sense af beauty and form has not been dulled by unfortunate training. It is the task of both the teacher and the mother to try to retain in the child this colorful and natural speech. No greater service can be done in the teaching of English.

Opportunity Given

When the child is shown a picture, opportunity should be given for him to express the feeling of it in his language of sound, color or idea. When he observes interesting things or people about him, he should be allowed to dress them up in his graphical fashion.

The "automobile wheels may spin about," "the golden moon may sail about the sky," "the birds may warble their prettiest chorus," "the sea-horses wave their tails." The child's most natural expressions are as lovely and as refreshing as bits of poetry.

Recently, I visited a fourth-grade room where the teacher had been guiding and stimulating the children in this natural form of expression. On her bulletin was this heading:

Can you think of something new? The teacher had recorded below, original, crisp expressions of the individual children, such as:

The Stars:
The stars are shining gold.
Sometimes they look like money falling down.
The stars look like smiling fairies.
Stars look like candles when they are lit.
The stars look like a fairy wand.

The Moon:
The moon looks like a silver dish in the air.
The moon looks like a cookie freshly baked.

Sunset:
The sunset looks like a great rainbow.
The sunset looks like a basket of golden pearls.

Autumn Hills:
Autumn winds are blowing the colored leaves now and make them look like butterflies.
When the wind blows, autumn hills look like bunches of colored paper.

Rivers:
The river looks like glass.
The river looks as if it were coming nearer.

A Road:
A winding road looks like a snake.
A winding road looks like a rope in the field.

Paragraphs and Poems

And, sometimes, original paragraphs come as easily from the children as the single sentence:

Last night when I was going to bed the light was turned down very low. I wanted the light in my room so I turned it up. When I went to turn it up I turned it too high. It began singing so beautifully that I was surprised. I tried to sing the same tune but I couldn't. I said to myself that it was like the toy nightingale and the real nightingale that could not sing together.

A Fourth Grade Pupil.

Children, too, have many avenues of rhythmic expression. They dance, clap, skip, sing; they make up little rhymes of their own. Here is a little verse written by two children from the fourth grade:

Fairy Aeroplanes

The fairies too have aeroplanes,
To carry them about.
That swoop and soar and dart and dip
And circle in and out.
So when their little wings need rest
They summon one of these,
And sail above the garden beds,
O'er cities and o'er seas.
The fairies' aeroplanes are safe,
And tiny too in size.
They're very beautiful and gay,
Because they're butterflies.

Making poems of one's own, is one of the best ways to get a fuller and richer understanding of the art of poetry. Interest is aroused, appreciations are sharpened, observation is made keener and the taste improved. Let us give the children real opportunity to express their poetic fancies—free, unhampered, unspoiled. Florence Piper Tuttle.

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Glasgow Highway Work to Aid Many

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—A special committee of the Corporation of Glasgow has drafted a program of development in road widening and bridge building that will provide work when in full swing for almost 2000 men.

This is in response to the appeal of the Labor Government to local authorities to organize work which would relieve unemployment. The work will involve, it is said, an expenditure of more than £630,000.

Contemplated works of the state labor department, for all of which provision has been made in the estimates for 1929-30, will cost, it is estimated, £395,900, and will yield employment to between 400 and 500 men. The parks committee improvements will cost £36,700 and will occupy in all 236 men for periods ranging from one month to six months. The housing committee will proceed with the preparation of sites by the laying of roads and sewers on a scale involving an expenditure of £194,255, and offering the prospect of employment to 1138 men for periods of 13 weeks to two years.

Danish Air Service Proves Big Success

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The Danish Postmaster-General has become a stanch supporter of an extended night mail air service, and the Danish Post Office, the naval and military air service, the Danish Aviation Company and the Danish State Railways are at present co-operating in the matter.

Owing to the severe weather experienced last winter, the air mail service proved of the utmost importance in Denmark, and worked admirably, and the night mail air service during the present summer has worked so well that efforts are being made to maintain it during the winter also.

This summer letters dispatched from Copenhagen after office hours were delivered as early in London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp and The Hague as in the suburbs of Copenhagen. The trial service flown this summer was without any extra fee and a corresponding arrangement must be made with other countries. Sweden hopes to arrange an air-lighthouse system between Stockholm and Malmo for night service and Denmark must follow suit.

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Irish Seed Firm Buys Canadian Flax

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRANDE PRAIRIE, Alta.—Tests are now being conducted at the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm in this district in the growing and retting of hemp and flax, according to information given by G. Knowles of the Dominion Experimental Farm Department. Mr. Knowles said that, while they have not much hope of being able to utilize the fiber from either the hemp or flax grown at Beaverlodge, yet there may be a possibility of producing flax seed for the Irish market, because Canadian-grown flax seed has proven successful in Ireland. An Irish seed firm has contracted for all the available Canadian flax seed of a specified variety, as, owing to the harvest conditions in Ireland, it is impossible to save the seed from their own flax crop.

The reason given by Mr. Knowles for the failure to ret the flax and hemp fiber in western Canada satisfactorily is that, during the fall, there is not enough humidity in the air west of Winnipeg. This lack of moisture prevents the proper decomposition taking place to enable the fiber to be separated from the rest of the plant.

ALBERTA TO ASSIST STOCKMEN WITH FODDER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—In order to check the action of stockmen in central Alberta who through fear of insufficent fodder for the winter are selling their livestock at a sacrifice, the Provincial Government has reached an agreemnet with the railways whereby free freight on fodder supplies will be in force this fall for dry-belt farmers owning livestock. Under this arrangement a reduction of 50 per cent on their present rates has been promised by the railways and the Alberta Government will pay the other 50 per cent, thus entitling the farmer to free shipments of hay and feed oats from other parts of the Province where there is a sufficiency of fodder.

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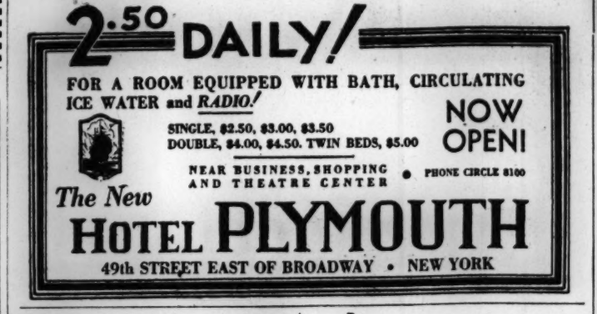
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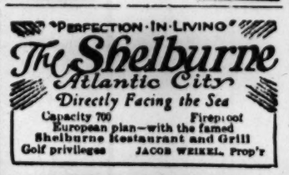

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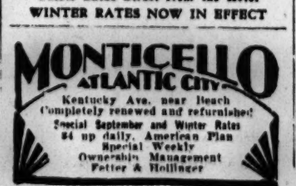

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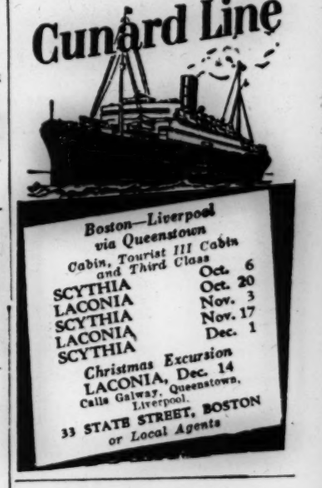

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STOCKS TURN DOWNWARD IN FINAL HOUR

After Pursuing an Irregular Price Course Market Closes Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market had a few anxious moments today when a sprinkling of high priced specialties broke 5 to nearly 30 points, but steady accumulation of the high grade industrials and public utilities coupled with favorable trade news restored confidence, and prices generally displayed a strong undertone in the early afternoon trading.

Trading was fairly heavy in volume, indicating increased public participation.

Call money, which advanced from 8 to 10 per cent yesterday as banks made their semiweekly readjustments at the Federal Reserve opened at 8 again today, with indications that the rate would not be exceeded, and might work lower. Time money and commercial paper rates held firm, with the peak of the fall credit demands approaching.

The day's news developments included publication of a series of unusually favorable August railroad earnings statements, reports of a drop in crude oil production last week, the offering of new North American Company stock at $100 a share and the announcement of merger terms between Electric Bond & Share and Electric Investors.

While many observers expressed the opinion that the recent decline had sufficiently corrected the weakened technical position of the market, the sharp breaks of 26 to 29 points in Curtiss Aeroplane (old stock), J. I. Case and Detroit Edison and a number of 2 to 5 point recessions in other stocks in the mid-day selling movement caused considerable uneasiness for a time.

United States Steel common, which was strong all day yesterday when most of the other leading stocks were under pressure, moved up an additional 4¾ points today to 211¾, which contrasts with last week's low of 230⅝. American Telephone, Allied Chemical, North American, New York Central and American & Foreign Power, which also ran into heavy selling last week, sold 4 to 5 points above yesterday's final quotations.

Adams Express, which is expected to announce a stock splitup tomorrow, ran up 59 points. Eastman Kodak, Atlas Powder, Foster Wheeler preferred and Auburn Auto sold 5 to 8 points higher.

Establishment of a new high by Simmons Company at 184, up 6⅜, coincided with the visit to the financial district of Arthur W. Cutten, regarded as one of the chief market sponsors for the stock.

Timken Roller Bearing, United States Distributing preferred, Underwood-Elliott-Fisher, Owens Illinois Glass and Beatrice Creamery all rose 3 to 7 points to new peak prices for the year.

Renewed liquidation of the motors, many of which fell to new minimums for the year, started a general selling movement which sent United States Steel and Simmons down 5 points from the day's peaks.

Radio broke to 88½, the lowest price of the current decline. The loss in J. I. Case reached 39 points, and Columbia Carbon, after making the new peak of 137, turned downward. The closing was heavy. Sales approximated 4,000,000 shares.

Withdrawal of nearly $4,000,000 in gold from the Bank of England today for shipment to France increased the possibility of a higher discount rate by the Bank of England this week, and accounted for the strength of sterling. Cables on London opened around $4.84⅞.

Interest in bonds of all descriptions was at a low ebb today and prices based on the earlier transactions showed little change from the previous close.

There was a noticeable decrease in the volume of trading in share feature debentures, which managed to move higher, although the gains were of nominal size in most instances. The best strength was displayed by International Telephone convertible 4½s, which climbed 3 points. Commercial Investment Trust 5½s, buoyant during the last several sessions, traded on a smaller scale at virtually no price change. American I. G. Chemical 5½s moved up a point.

High grade corporation bonds were inactive and fluctuations were of minute proportions. Obligations of lower ratings were almost as dull. Shubert Theater 6s changed hands in moderate amount at higher levels.

Variations in the foreign group were in the smaller fractions. United States Government securities drifted slightly lower.

NEW LOW PRICES FOR SEASON MADE IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO (AP)—New low record prices for the season resulted in the wheat market today from reports of soaking rains improving crop prospects in Argentina. Word of exceptionally big arrivals of wheat at Liverpool counted also as a depressing factor.

Opening unchanged to 1c lower, Chicago wheat afterward underwent a material setback all around. Corn, oats and provisions were easy, with corn starting ¾c off to 1¼c up, and subsequently keeping near the initial range.

Opening prices today were: Wheat, Sept., 128⅛@¼; Dec., 134½@135; March, 140½; May, 144⅞@145⅛. Corn, Sept., 98; Dec., 95½@⅝; March, 100; May, 102½@⅝. Oats, Sept., 50⅞; Dec., 52¾; March, 55⅝@½; May, 57@⅛.

Wheat closed heavy, 1¼ to 1⅞ a bushel below yesterday's finish. Corn closed ⅝ to 1¾ down, oats unchanged to ⅜ off, and provisions varying from 10 cents decline to an equal advance.

STARRETT BROTHERS GETS BIG CONTRACT

NEW YORK—Empire State, Inc., which will own and operate the 80-story building on site of old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street New York City, have awarded the contract for the demolition of that historic structure and the construction of the new building to Starrett Brothers, Inc., a subsidiary of the Starrett Corporation.

This is the third big building contract awarded to the Starrett interests within recent months. The other two are the Bank of the Manhattan Company Building at 40 Wall Street, now under construction, and the Cincinnati Building, also under way, which, according to present plans, will combine in one structure an office building of 40 stories, 750-room hotel, large convention hall, seven-story department store and a 650-car automatic garage.

ST. PAUL ORDERS RAILS

NEW YORK—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad has ordered 40,000 tons of rails from the Illinois Steel Company and 10,000 from the Inland Steel Company. The New York Central is reported in the market for 200,000 tons and the Atchison for 90,000 tons.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 1:15 p. m.

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 24	Sept. 23
57⅞	38⅜	..	Abitibi	5200	55	51⅜	54	51
88⅜	72	6	Abitibi pf	100	83½	83½	83½	..
750	389	6	Adams Ex	1900	640	600	640	590
35⅞	27⅝	2	Adams Mill	200	30	29½	29½	30¼
104⅝	15	..	Adv-Rumely	1400	15⅜	15⅛	15½	15½
119	35	..	Adv-Ru pf	500	35½	35	35⅛	35
4⅞	1⅜	..	Ahumada	2 60	1½	1½	1½	1½
218⅝	95¼	2	Air Reduc	500	212⅝	210¼	211½	211⅛
48⅞	26	2¶	Airway El	100	37¼	37¼	37⅜	37⅜
11¾	10⅞	..	Ajax Rubber	1900	4	4	4	4
10¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1900	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7½
56½	27⅝	..	Alleghany	22800	53⅞	53	53	52⅝
118⅜	99¼	5½	Alleghany pf	100	115⅜	115¼	115⅜	114⅞
118⅜	100⅜	5½	Alle pf rec ww	400	115⅛	115¼	115⅛	114⅞
86½	80⅜	5½	All pf xw	800	81	80⅝	81	81⅜
85⅝	80	5½	All pf rec xw	500	81	80⅝	81	81⅜
254⅜	241	6	Allied Chm	500	332	329	330	327
42⅜	23½	2	Amerada	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
73⅜	46⅝	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	40¾	40	40	31
155	110	3¶	Am Bk Note	100	147	147	147	145
76½	46½	..	Am Bosch	2000	74¾	70	73	71⅝
62	45	1.60¶	Am Brake	700	58¾	57½	58	57⅜
24⅜	15¾	..	Am Br Bov	100	19⅝	19¾	19¾	19¼
104	49⅜	..	Am Br Bv pf	1500	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79
184½	107⅜	2¶	Am Can	15000	178⅜	175½	177½	175¾
116½	92	6	Am Car F	500	97½	97	97½	97
129	113⅞	7	Am Car pf	100	115	115	115	..
81⅝	46⅜	2	Am Chicle	1500	78⅜	77½	78¼	..
55	42½	1.60¶	Am Com Alc	300	45⅞	45	45	46
1⅝	1⅛	..	Am C A rts	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
47⅜	23⅜	2	Am En Til	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	29½
199¼	75¾	..	Am & FPw	13600	191⅜	188¾	191¼	189
108½	74	7	Am & FP 7	100	105½	105½	105½	105½
102	88	7	Am & FP 2pf	600	97	96⅝	97	97
52¼	20¾	..	Am Hide pf	500	50¼	49	49	49
54	38	2¶	Am Ice	5400	93⅝	92¼	92⅝	82½
96⅜	52½	2¶	Am Int Corp	100	43⅜	43½	43½	43¼
87⅛	41¼	..	Am La Fr	100	118	118	118	119
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	100	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	..
119⅞	113	7	Am Loco pf	100	5	5	5	..
17⅞	3⅜	..	Am Piano	100	5	5	5	..
175⅜	81⅛	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	1400	165	163¼	163⅞	162
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	100	73	73	73	73
84⅜	78	5	Am P&L pf st	500	81	80	80	..
55⅜	40¾	1½	Am Radiat	5000	50	48⅞	49¼	49
141⅝	106½	2¶	Am Roll Mill	600	134½	133½	134¼	133¼
41⅞	30	3	Am Seating	200	30	30	30	30
30	27¾	..	Am Ship	100	2¾	2¼	2¼	2½
112¼	81½	8	Am Ship Bld	30	95	95	95	97½
130½	73½	4	Am Smelt	1500	118¾	117⅝	118	117⅜
138	130	7	Am Smelt pf	1000	135½	135⅜	135⅝	135
79⅞	56	3	Am Sti Fnd	500	68	67½	67½	68
85	65	2	Am Stores	100	80½	80⅝	80⅝	81½
94⅜	71½	5	Am Sugar	100	83¼	83⅛	83¼	..
39⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	100	23¾	23⅜	23¾	..
310	193½	9	Am Tel&T	7300	260¾	297¼	301	296½
112	107	7	Am Tm Type pf	10	107½	107½	107¼	109½
194	67¼	1¶	Am Wat W	1000	182⅝	182⅝	182⅝	182½
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	100	101¾	101¼	101⅜	..
27⅞	15	..	Am Wool	200	17	17	17	17
53⅝	34¼	..	Am Wool pf	100	38	38	38	37½
26⅝	22⅜	2	Am Zinc	100	22⅜	21½	22⅜	21
89¾	62⅜	3	Anac Wire	100	81	81	81	83
140	99	7	Anaconda	6600	126¾	125	125½	125⅞
75½	43	2.40	Anchor Cap	3200	72	70¼	72	72
68⅜	44⅛	3	Andes Cop	1500	56¼	55¾	56	56
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	500	42	41⅜	41⅜	42
95	84⅞	7	Armour D uf	200	84½	83½	84½	84
18⅜	10¼	..	Arm Ill A	1200	11⅜	11	11¼	11⅜
10¼	5	..	Arm Ill B	700	6	5⅞	6	5⅝
81	70¼	7	Arm Ill pf	100	72½	72½	72½	73
40⅞	19	..	Arnold Cons	200	26½	26	26½	26½
30⅞	23⅜	1½	Art Metals	100	27½	27½	27½	27⅝
58⅞	47⅞	2	Asso Apparl	300	48	47½	48	48
70⅜	45	2¼	Asso Dry G	1000	52¼	51⅜	52	51½
107	88⅛	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	93	93	93	..
47¼	40½	2	Asso Oil	90	44⅞	44⅞	45¼	..
294⅜	276⅜	..	Atchison	1500	284	278	281⅞	278
77⅞	53⅛	2	Atl G&WI	2900	79⅞	78¼	79½	76⅝
61½	45⅜	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	59	59	59	59
77⅞	53½	1¶	Atl Refin	47800	63	61	62	62
140	90	4	Atlas Pow6%	5000	155¾	152	156	130⅝
514	221	4	Auburn Auto	200	475	471	475	470
113⅞	54	35¾	Austin N	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
35½	22¼	..	Auto Sales	300	21	29½	31	29⅞
45⅞	42	3	Auto Sales pf	100	40	40	40	40
20	12¼	..	Aviation	4800	13½	13	13⅜	12⅞

—B—

145¾	115⅛	6	Balt &O	1000	139	138¼	138¾	138¼
110¼	104	6½	Bamber pf	30	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105
90¾	64½	2½	Bangor & A	400	86½	85½	85⅝	86
33⅜	25	2	Barker Bros	100	27½	27½	27½	..
97	85⅜	6½	Barker Br pf	130	93	93	93	93
45	45	7	Barnet pf	10	45	45	45	45
49¼	33¼	2	Barnsdall A	1300	35¼	34⅝	35⅝	33⅜
118	93¾	3	Beatrice	2200	121¾	117	121⅜	117
101	73	3	Beechnut	900	90	90	90	90
81⅞	80¼	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	80
104⅜	77¾	2	Bendix	3200	77	76	77	75¾
119½	75¾	2	Best & Co	2900	121⅞	119⅞	121⅞	119½
59½	9⅝	..	Beth Steel rts	11000	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4⅝
110⅜	82¼	4	Beth Steel	18200	123⅞	122½	123⅜	123½
128⅞	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	100	126	126	126	126
126¾	118¼	3¶	Bohn Alum	200	117½	117½	117½	117⅞
100½	83⅛	3	Borden	1000	92⅜	91	91½	92⅝
86¾	74	4	Borg Warner	700	75¾	75	75	74
63¼	29	..	Briggs	5600	29½	27½	28½	29⅛
43½	35¼	..	Briggs & Str	1400	39⅝	38¼	39	38
73⅞	37⅞	3	Brockway	500	37⅝	37	37¼	37½
81⅞	57½	4	Bklyn Man T	300	65	64½	65	64½
51½	38¾	2½	Brown Shoe	100	49	49	49	48¾
55½	35½	3	Bruns Balke	500	39¾	39½	39½	39½
41¾	14½	..	Bruns Term	100	18½	18½	18½	18
42¾	25¾	1	Bucyrus	100	32½	32⅛	32¼	33⅛
50	38⅜	2½	Bucy cv pf	300	40⅜	40⅜	40¾	40⅝
54⅜	42	1.60	Bullard	1900	49	49	49	49
39	22½	..	Burns Br B	100	20	20	20	..
105½	95¼	7	Burns Br pf	10	95½	95¼	95¼	95¼
73⅜	62¼	3¶	Burroughs	1100	78⅛	78	78⅜	78½
83⅛	51½	2¶	Bush Term	100	58	58	58	58⅜
110½	102¼	7	Bush T deb	20	105	105	105	105⅜
113½	108	7	Bush Bldg pf	30	110⅜	110	110	110
9½	3⅞	..	Butte Cop &	100	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4¼
141	28	..	Butterick	300	36⅛	36	36½	..
192⅞	120½	..	Byers	2700	148	143¼	143¼	144½
37⅜	31⅛	2	By-Prod C	1400	37	35⅝	36⅞	35⅝

—C—

4	1½	..	Callahan	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
136¾	123	11	Calu & Ariz	600	126½	126	126½	125½
61⅞	36⅝	4	Calu & Hecla	1900	43½	43	43	43⅝
98⅜	78	5	Canada Dry	3200	90	87⅝	89¼	90
265¾	218	10	Can Pac	1000	227	226⅝	227	225¾
48⅜	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	300	44	43½	43½	41½
467	308	6	Case Thresh	300	412	400	400	424
79⅜	52	3	Celotex	200	58¼	58¼	58¾	58½
48⅜	30	2	Cen Aguirre	400	31⅝	31⅛	31½	31¾
59	40½	2	Cen Alloy	3200	54½	54	54⅝	54⅜
112½	105⅜	7	Cen Alloy pf	90	107¾	107¾	107⅜	110
20½	7	..	Century Rib	300	8	8	8	8
120	88⅝	6	Cerro de P	500	96	95½	95⅞	95½
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	400	28	27⅝	21	27⅞
80¾	74⅝	..	Checker-Cab	600	76½	75¼	75¼	76½
92	79	3	Ches Corp	800	82⅜	82	82⅜	82⅜
279⅜	195	10	Ches & Ohio	400	264	263½	263½	264
23⅞	12¾	..	Chi Gt West	400	17⅜	17½	17½	16½
63⅜	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	1000	54⅞	53⅜	53¾	54
27⅜	17⅜	..	Chi M&SP	1000	33⅞	33½	33½	33⅝
68⅝	46⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	1500	64⅜	63¾	64	63⅝
108½	80¼	4	Chi & NW	800	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	99¾
47½	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	2000	45⅞	44⅛	45	44
61⅝	48⅛	3½	Chi Pneu pf	500	59⅜	58¼	58¼	58⅜
108¾	105¼	7	Chi RI 7%	100	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
50	35	3	Chick Cot O	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
75⅞	44¾	2.40	Childs	400	71¼	71¼	71¼	70¼
127½	71⅜	3½	Chile Copper	100	100	100	100	..
135	61½	3	Chrysler	2500	62⅜	61⅝	62¼	62½
62⅜	43	3.60	City Ice	700	57½	57¼	57½	58
27	18⅛	..	City Stores	400	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
72⅜	41	5	Cluett Pbdy	1400	41⅜	41	41⅜	41¼
154½	125¾	4	Coca Cola	100	147	14 7	147	148⅝
72¼	35	..	Collins&A	400	38¼	37	38¼	36¾
78⅛	56	..	Colo F&I	3700	68¾	65⅜	65⅝	67⅜
135¼	53½	2	Col Gas	14900	132	129	131⅝	130⅜
109	103⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	500	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	109
178	88	..	Col G rcts ppd	300	122	122	122	124
83⅜	54¼	1.14	Col Carbon	20000	134	62⅜	63⅜	62
70½	61	..	Col Graph rcts	600	63½	62½	63½	61⅛
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	3000	61⅜	50	50	50¼
105⅜	92⅛	6½	Com Crlpf	10	93⅞	93¼	93¼	..
28	25	2	Com Cr pf B	20	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
51⅝	50	..	Com Cr A	1000	51	49¾	49¾	50
212½	121¼	4¶	Com Inv Tr	28600	208⅞	205½	206½	206
99	91	6½	Com I 6½%	200	93	93	93	94¾
109	101	7	Com Inv 7%	50	102¾	102¼	102¼	..
35⅜	19½	..	Congoleum	2000	25⅞	25½	25⅜	25¼
1½	½	..	Conley T st	200	½	½	½	..
25⅜	22	2	Cons Film	200	23	22	½22½	23¼
30⅜	24⅜	2	Con Film pf	700	25¾	24⅞	25¾	25⅛
43¼	25½	3	Cons Gas	43000	169½	167½	168¼	168
100⅜	96½	5	Con Gas pf	200	98½	98½	98⅜	98½
97	81½	..	Con Gas rts	55600	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9¼
70⅝	50	6	Con Ry C pf	100	56½	56⅛	56½	..
6¼	2	..	Con Textile	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
23½	12	1.20	Container A	100	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅜
11⅜	6	.60	Container B	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
90	47⅛	..	Cont Bak A	1000	78¼	77½	77½	78
15¼	8¾	..	Cont Bak B	1000	12	11⅞	12	12
100	88½	8	Cont Bak pf	300	95½	95	95	95¼
62⅛	56	1.20	Cont Bank	400	58½	57⅞	57⅞	58¼
92	60	2½	Cont Can	31800	90	89	91½	90
110¼	79	5	Cont Ins	900	102	101¼	101	101
28¾	13	.80	Cont Motors	700	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
47¼	28½	..	Cont Oil	2500	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼
118⅜	85	2¶	Corn Prod	2000	116½	113⅜	115½	114⅜
82¼	50⅝	2¶	Coty	1400	53½	53	53½	54
122⅜	83	1¶	Crosley	1100	10⅞	97	97⅝	95⅜
79	42¼	..	Crown Cork	700	72	70¾	72	70¾
25⅜	18⅜	1	Crown Zell	100	24	24	24	24
18⅞	2⅞	..	Cuba Cane pf	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	700	18	18	18	18
17	11	..	Cub Am S	300	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼
95	60⅛	..	Cub Am S pf	10	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71
6	2	..	Cub Tom S	200	3	3	3	3
67⅜	45	4	Cudahy	100	51	51	51	51
173½	135¼	..	Curtiss Aero	100	136	136	136	..
30¼	20	1	Curtiss W	2700	20⅞	20	20⅜	21
37⅞	30½	..	Curtiss W A	2200	31	30½	30⅞	30½

—D—

69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	1000	52	50½	52	51
226	182	9	Del & Hud	100	216½	216½	216½	216¼
169⅜	120¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	200	156¾	155	156¾	156
77⅜	55¼	..	Denv RG pf	100	61½	61¼	61½	68
385	224	8	Det Edison	900	376	357¼	357¼	375
164	128½	8	Diamond M	2000	129	129	129	129
11¼	8⅜	1	Dome tMines	100	9	9½	9½	9¼
54¼	38	3	Dom Stores	500	41⅜	40½	41⅜	42
231	155⅜	4	Dupont	1000	205½	204	204½	201½

—E—

227⅜	168	5¶	East Kodak	1000	221	217½	220¼	217¾
7	5	..	East Kod rts	67700	7	6¼	6⅜	6
174	126⅜	4	*Elec Auto Lt	300	151¾	150¼	151	152
18⅜	9¼	..	Elec Boat	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
76⅜	56	3	Eaton Axle	400	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
86⅝	43¼	1	Elec P&L	1000	81½	80¾	81	80¾
109½	103	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107	107	107	106⅞
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	91⅞	91	91⅜	90½
22⅛	5	..	Emer-Br A	100	8	8	8	8½
83⅜	57⅜	5	End John	100	64½	64½	64½	64⅜
79⅜	47	1¶	Eng P S	500	72	71⅜	71⅜	72⅜
123½	90	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	112	112	112	112
108⅜	92¼	5½	E PS 5½pfww	200	105	104⅜	104⅜	105
41	31¼	2	Equit Big	100	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	..

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 24	Sept. 23
93½	64	..	Erie	2800	83	87⅛	87⅜	86⅞
66⅝	57	..	Erie 1 pf	100	61⅞	61½	61⅝	61⅝

—F—

54⅞	48⅜	3	Fairh Morse	200	49¼	49⅛	49½	..
102	96⅜	..	Fed M&S pf	100	99	99	99	..
22⅜	13¼	.80	Fed Motor T	500	12½	12¼	13¼	13¼
56⅜	53	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	53⅜	53	53	53⅜
123	90¼	2	Fidelity Ins	100	115	113½	115	114
98½	65	..	Filene ct	200	76½	76	76	76
50	62	1½	First Nat St	500	87⅜	87	87⅛	88
2	1¾	..	First Nat rts	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20¼	25⅝	..	Fisk Rubber	1900	7⅜	7⅛	7½	7⅜
72½	25¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	41	41	41	39
95	61½	1	Foster Wh	2000	91⅞	89½	91⅜	89⅜
69⅜	35	..	Foundation	400	43	40	41⅜	38
230	165	7	Foster &W pf	500	228	220	228	220
105⅝	80⅜	4	Fox A	21700	195⅝	103⅜	103⅞	104⅝
54⅞	37⅜	4	Freeport Tx	300	46½	46¼	46¾	46⅝

—G—

33⅞	14	..	Gabriel A	200	19⅝	19½	19½	19¼
25	8	..	Gardner M	1100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
119½	81	4¶	Gen Am Tk	5400	117¾	117	117¾	116¾
141	140½	5	Gen Asph pf	200	125½	125½	125¾	124½
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	400	54	54	54	53¾
120⅛	81	4	Gen Cable A	200	109⅜	109	109	110
403	219	4¶	Gen Elec	7600	367⅜	361	366	363
11⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
81⅜	62⅜	3	Gen Foods	2600	68½	67½	68	67½
109	70	1½¶	Gen G&E A	30600	111⅜	109⅝	110	110
116½	102	7	Gen G&E 7%	20300	106	106	106	..
135	117	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	116½	116½	116½	..
89⅛	67⅜	3	Gen Mills	600	70⅞	69⅝	70	70½
100	91	6	Gen Mills pf	100	92	92	92	..
91⅜	66¼	3	Gen Motors	2500	72½	70⅜	71⅝	72⅞
126½	122¼	7	Gen Mot 7%	200	124⅞	124½	124⅞	124⅜
52	43½	4	Gen O Ad A	200	43½	43¼	43½	..
41	27½	2	Gen O Ad ct	300	29⅛	29	29½	29¼
91	57	1b	Gen Pub Ser	400	82¾	80	81⅜	81½
126½	93¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	300	118	117	118	119⅜
88⅛	68	3¶	Gen Refrac	900	86⅜	85⅝	85

ACTIVITY IN CLOTH MARKET ON INCREASE

Premiums Paid for Quick Deliveries of Gray Goods —Firm Tone

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The relatively large buying of finished goods since Labor Day was reflected last week in the increased interest in the gray goods market.

Wholesalers and the cutting-up trades found the demands of their customers so insistent that they came into the market with urgent demands for quick deliveries for certain classes of goods and in some instances paid premiums of several cents a yard for spot deliveries.

The policy adopted by many mills during the last summer of limiting production to the apparent demand has resulted in a real scarcity of many constructions.

A number of important buyers appeared in the market last week, such as converters, members of the bag trade and manufacturers of automobile fabrics. Although the activities were rather unevenly distributed, the total volume was estimated to be slightly better than the previous week. Owing to the scarcity of some constructions, the price trend was decidedly firm with increases in some items not only in spot, but in future delivery contracts.

Bag Makers Buy Prints

In the print cloth division the bag manufacturers were reported as fair-sized buyers of 64x60s for September delivery, which sold at 7⅝c. There were some sales at this price for October and November delivery, but many mills demanded 7¾c. The 68x72s 4.75-yard sold in fair volume at 8⅝c for September and October delivery, and the 72x76s sold early at 9½c, but later at 9⅝c for spot delivery. The 80 squares 4.00-yard continued firm throughout the week at 10⅛c. The 60x48s sold at 6⅝c for October delivery, with a few spot sales at 6¾c. There was a fair business done in 64x60s 7.60-yard at 5¼c, which quotation was later raised to 5⅜c.

Trade in the sheeting division was said to have exceeded the print cloth division in volume. Bag manufacturers were noted as buyers in this section also. Fair sales were made of 31-inch 5.00-yard sheetings at 6¾c. The 36-inch 5.00-yard was reported quiet at 7c. Spot deliveries of 40-inch 44x44s 5.00-yard sold at 7c. The 48 squares 2.85-yard brought 11¼c for the same delivery.

Demand for Drills

There was an increased demand for drills, the 37-inch 3.25-yard moving at 11⅝c and the 3.95-yard at 8⅝c. Pajama checks 36½-inch 60 squares 5.75-yard sold at 7¾c and the 72x80s 4.00-yard at 9¼c.

There was a brisk business in osnaburgs, the 36-inch 7.00-ounce selling at 11½@11¾c and the 3.90-yard at 7½c, each second quality. Three-leaf twills were in demand. The 39-inch 68x76s 4.00-yard brought 10c for deliveries through October, but that price was declined for November and December deliveries.

Sateens were active. The 37½-inch 61x104s 4.37-yard sold at 11¾c eastern and 11c southern, and the 43-inch 72x120s 3.35-yard brought from 15⅝c @15¾c. The 38-inch warp sateens 110x68s 5.00-yard moved at 11¼@11½c and the 120x64s 5.25-yard at 13@13½c.

Carded lawns 36-inch 72x68s 10.00-yard sold at 7¾@8c, and the 40-inch 72x68s 6.00-yard at 9¾c. Carded broadcloths were only moderately active, but remained firm in price with the better grade commanding a premium of about ¼c. The 80x60s sold at 8½@8⅝c. The 90x60s brought 10¼c, the 100x60s from 10⅝@10¾c, and the 112x60s from 12¼@12¼c.

DIVIDENDS

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 23.

International Printing Ink Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 14.

North Boston Lighting Companies declared a quarterly dividend of $1 a share on common stock and regular preferred dividend of 75 cents a share, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 3. Common declaration represents an increase of 25 cents per share in quarterly dividend, thereby placing the stock on a $4 annual basis.

Stahl-Meyers Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Associated Dry Goods declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62 cents on the common, $1.50 on the first preferred and $1.75 on the second preferred. The common is payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 12 and the preferred is payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Oct. 9.

National American Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Warner Company, dealers in sand, gravel and other building materials, declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30. Three months ago it declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company declared an extra dividend of $2 and regular quarterly dividend of $2, both payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 23.

Gimbel Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Electric Household Utilities declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25c in cash and 1¼ per cent in stock, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 10.

American Pneumatic Service Company declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the second preferred and the regular quarterly of 87½ cents on the $3 cumulative first preferred, both payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 24.

Norfolk & Western declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the adjustment preferred, payable Nov. 19 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 11.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sep. 24	Sep. 17	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.42	$1.46⅛	$1.66⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	1.13⅝	1.18⅛	1.16
Oats, 2 white	.60	.60	.54
Flour	6.80	7.00	6.30
Beef, family	28.50	28.50	28.00
Pork	30.50	30.50	34.50
Lard	12.00	12.40	13.00
Cotton, mid-up	18.40	18.70	19.05
Zinc	6.75	6.75	6.25
Iron	20.25	20.25	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt.	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.18	.18	.1512½
Tin	45.37½	.4550	.4900
Rubber	.20	.20¼	.1820
Sugar	.0540	.0540	.0545
Lead	6.90	6.90	9.50
Print cloth	.05¾	.05¼	....

ELECTRIC USERS SAVE

LOS ANGELES—Southern California Edison Co has made voluntary reduction in light rates to consumers, effecting a saving of approximately $1,400,000 a year to 427,000 consumers. It becomes effective Nov. 1 and applies to electric light users. Consideration is also being given to modification of industrial power rates. Studies of this situation in congested areas are under way, and it is expected they will have been completed by Jan. 1.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Abitibi 5½s	83⅝	83⅝
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	72	72
Ab Strauss 5½s	107⅛	107⅛
Allegh Corp 5s '49	109⅛	108⅝
Allegh Corp 5s '49	-09	-09
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Allegh Corp 5s '49	109⅛	109⅛
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
An Chain deb 6s '32	98	98
Am I G Chm 5½s	114	113
Am Beet Sugar 6s '25	84½	84½
Am International 5½s	118	117⅞
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96½	96½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	85⅝	85⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	99⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	102⅛	101⅞
Am T & T cv 4½s	222	216
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105½	105
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅝	105
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	99	98½
Am WW&Elec eb 6s '75	103	102⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86½	86½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	85¼	85¼
Atch T&SF cv 4½s '48	157½	156
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	99	99
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	87½	87½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	88⅝	88⅝
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	94	94
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	63½	62½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72½	72
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99⅜	99⅜
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106½	106½
B&O 1st 4s '48	91	90⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	99⅝	99⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	108⅜	108
B&O 5s series D	100	100
B&O rfg 6s '95	108¼	108¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	102⅝
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	99⅞	99¼
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104½	104½
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104¾	104
Bost & Me RR 5s	94½	94⅛
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	93¾	95⅛
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	77	77
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102⅞	....
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	53	52⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102⅝	102⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '59	100	99⅝
Bklyn Man Tr sm 6s '68	91	90½
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	103⅛	103⅛
Buff R & P 5s	100¼	100¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100	100
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '20	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	92	92
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91⅞	91¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91⅝	88½
Can North of 5s '40	111	111
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97⅜	97⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97⅜	97⅜
Can Pacific 5s ct July '49	100⅜	100⅜
Can Dist Tel 5s '43	101¼	101¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	96	96
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100½	100
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	105½	105½
Certainteed 5½s '48	73	73
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	97⅞	97⅞
Ches & Ohio 4½s '30	99¼	99¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	70	70
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	88½	88½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	75	75
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100	100
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	64½
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	108⅝	108⅝
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	78¼	77⅝
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	88	87½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	101⅜	101⅜
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	107½	107½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Chi M&SP gen 4s '89	80½	80½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	92⅜	92½
Chi Railway 5s '27	74½	74½
Chi RI&P 4½s A	88⅝	88⅝
Chi & SW 4½s 2037	91¼	91¼
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	99½	99½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	112⅝	112⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	101¾	101¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	94	94
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68	84¼	84¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s 35	96⅞	96¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	85½	84⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	100	100
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	91⅝	91⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	105½	105½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96⅞	96⅞
Colonial Gas 6s ct	94¼	94¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 Apr	97⅞	97⅞
Colum Gas & El 5s '52 May	98¼	97⅝
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 Apr	97⅞	97¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s	106⅜	105¼
Com Inv Trust 6s	91⅜	91¼
Commercial Credit 6s '34	98	98
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	67	66⅞
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100	100
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104½
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	101¼	101⅛
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98⅜	98⅜
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	80½	80
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	55⅝	55⅝
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	82½	82¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	82¼	82¼
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅜	99½
Cuba-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	60½	60
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	98¼	98¼
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	157	156
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90	90
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100½	100½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	89¾	89¾
Del & Hulson 5½s '37	103	102
Den & R G 5s '78	84½	84½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	100¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	107	107
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99	98½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101½	101½
Duke-P Power 5s '66	104	103⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96½	96½
El Paso & SW 5s '65	98	98
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	82⅝	82⅝
Edith Rock M 6s	101½	101½
Erie 1st con 4s '96	101	101
Erie gen 4s '96	75¼	75¼
Erie 5s '67	91¾	91½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	107¾	107¾
Fed Le & Trac 5s '42	92	92
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	103	101¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	93	92
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	59	59
Fla East Coast 5s '74	66½	66½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	35	35
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	101¼	101⅛
Gen Pub Serv 5½s	112⅝	112⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corps 6s '37	102	101⅝
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	88½	88
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103⅜	102⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	109⅜
Great Northern 5s '73	101¼	101¼
Great Northern 7s '36	106¾	106¾
Great Northern 7s '36	109½	109½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	68	68
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	89	89
Housatonic 5s	94	94
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71½	71
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100⅛	100⅛
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	72½	72¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	90⅝	90
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	100
Ill Cen 4½s '66	95½	95½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	100	100
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97⅜	97⅜
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	97	97
Ind Limestone 6s '46	76¾	76½
Ind Steel 5s '52	104½	104½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94¾	93⅜
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91	90½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63¾	63
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	65	64⅜
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	57¼	57
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88	88
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s	204	200
In Cement Corp 5s '48	96	96
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	101¾	101¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	99½	99
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	87¼	87
Int Paper 5s '55	89¼	89¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91⅜	91½
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s	204	202
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97	97
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	102	102¼
Kendall 5½s war	90	89
Kreuger T 5s rcts war	100⅞	100
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100¼	100
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	102
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97½	97½
L'Autaro 6s rct	97½	97
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	95⅝	95½
Lehigh Val Tem 5s	100¼	100¼
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	102½	102½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99	99
Loew's Inc 6s '41	106¼	106
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	92⅝	92½
Long Island deb 5s '37	92⅝	92⅝
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	101½	101½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89½	89½
McCrory 5½s '41	95¾	95¾
Midland of NJ 5s '40	90	90
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99¾	99¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	97⅞	97½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '75	43⅝	43⅝
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	97	97
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99⅜	99⅜
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	82	82
Mo K & T pi 4s B '62	80½	80½
Mo Pac 5s G	94¼	94
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	71½	71
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	96	95½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	95	94⅞
Mo Pac 5½s '49	114	114
Montana Power 5s A '43	110⅝	100⅜
Montana Power deb 5s	96½	96½
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	95¼	95¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51½	51½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96⅝	96
N E T & T 5s '62	103¼	103¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	91¾	91½
N O T & M 5½s '54	101	101
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	76¼	76¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	95½	95½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103¼	103
N Y Chi & StL 4½s	93	93
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	104¼	104
N Y Dock 5s '38	79½	79½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111½	111½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	76	75
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104¾	104¾
NY NH&H 6s w	130⅜	130⅜
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	103⅜	103⅜
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¼	110¼
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	70	70
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅝	105⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95¾	95¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	80⅝	80⅝
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	73	73
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99½	99½
Nor Am Ed 5½s B	100¼	99⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100¼	100
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110½	110½
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	72⅝	72⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '47	110	110
Ontario Trans 5s '45	98½	98½
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99½	99½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	101⅞	101½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	84⅝	84⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	101⅝	101⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s '30	98⅛	97⅞
Pen-Am Pet & P 6s '40	94	94
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	85	85
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	98
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	67½	67½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	72⅜	72⅜
Penn R R con 4s '48	98⅛	98⅛
Penn R R con 4½s '60	98⅛	98⅛
Penn R R gen 4½s '60	95⅛	95⅛
Penn R R 5s '64	102	102
Penn R R gen 5s '68	105	106
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	107½	107½
Penn R R col 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Penn R R 4½s '43	96	95½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102	101½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88½	88½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98	98
Phil Co 5s '67	96¼	96¼
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	82	82
Phil & Read 6s '48	116½	114⅜
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103	103
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98	98
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	97½	97½
Postal T & C 5s	91	90
Pressed Steel Cars 5s '33	85	85
Piurity Baking 5s '48	91	91
Read rfg 4½s '97	95	94⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '27	94½	94
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96⅜	96
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102¾	102¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	87	87
Rio G & W col 4s '49	81¾	81
Richfield Oil 6s ct	100⅛	100
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106⅛	106
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	93½	93⅜
St L & S F 4s A	84	84
St L & S F 4½s '78	83¼	83¼
St L & S F 5s B '50	99	99
St L S W con 4s '32	94½	94½
St P U & Duluth 5s	99	99
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	91	91
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	89	89
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	102	102
Seabd A l rfg 4s '59	52	52
Seabd A l adj 5s '49	57⅛	57⅛
Seabd A L con 6s '45	74	72⅜
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	71⅜	70⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	93	92⅜
Shubert Theater 6s '42	75½	75
Selesian Am Corp 7s '41	74	74
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99⅜	99⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅞	101¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94⅜	94⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	90	90
So Colo Pow 6s '47	101½	101½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	87⅜	87
So Pac 4½s '68	93	92½
So Pac 4½s '69	93⅝	92½
So Ry gen 6s '56	111⅜	111½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118	117⅝
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101½	101½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅜	100⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93	92½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	90⅞	90⅞
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103	103
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100	100
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	87¼	87¼
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100	100
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	95¼	95
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54	54
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35	35
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99½	99¼
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	84⅜	84⅜
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102½	102
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	101	101
Union Pacific 4½s '68	92⅜	92⅜
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	77	77
U S Rubber 5s '47	85½	85½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90	90
Utah Power & Lt 5s '44	97⅜	97
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109½	109½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s	90	90
Va Iron C & C 5s '49	100⅜	100⅜
Va Ry 5s '62	99⅝	99⅝
Wabash 4½s '78	85	85
Wabash 5s B '76	96½	96½
Walworth 6½s '35	102½	102
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100⅜	100⅜
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101	101
West Va C & C 6s '50	131½	131½
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92	92
Western Pac 5s A '46	95⅜	95⅜
Western Un 5s '51	101⅜	101⅜
Western Un 6½s '36	108½	108½
Wheel Steel 4½s	85⅝	85⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	98½	98½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	101½	101½
Wickwire 7s cv ct	45	44
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	43	41¾
Willys-Ov'l Inc C½s '33	101¼	101¼
Youngstown 5s	100	99⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99½	99½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Sept.24	Sept.23
3½s '47	97.13	97.14	97.14	97.14	97.20
4th 4¼s '38	98.28	98.23	98.21	98.23	
US 3⅜s '47	97.10	97.10	97.10	97.10	97.15
US 3⅜s '43	97.10	97.10	97.10	97.10	97.15
US 4s '54	102.16	102.26	102.15	102.15	102.20
US 4¼s '52	106.14	106.14	106.14	106.14	106.18

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 1st 7s '57	85	85
Antioquia D 7s	85	85
Argentine Gov 5s '45	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s June '50	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¾	99¾
Agri Mtg Sug 7½s '37	74⅛	73⅜
Argentine 5½s '62	93⅝	93⅝
Antwerp 5s	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97⅞	97⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅛	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	99
Australia 4½s '57	85⅝	85⅝
Australia 5s '55	92	91½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102¼	102¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90⅜	90½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100	99⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104½	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅞	107⅛
Belgium King 7s '56	106	106
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108½	108½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	88	88
Berlin 6½s '50	92¼	92¼
Berlin Elec 5s	87	87
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99½	99½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	100
Brazil 6½s '26	88	87½
Brazil 6½s '27	87½	87½
Brazil 7s	95½	95¼
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	105½	105½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105¼	105
Bremen 7s '35	100⅛	100⅛
Brisban 5s '57	90⅜	90⅜
Brisbane 5s '58	90	90
Buenos Aires 6s '61	90½	90½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100¼	100¼
Bulgar 7½s '68	85	85
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	97½	97½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103¼	103
Carsbad (City) 8s '54	104	104
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88¼	88¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89	88⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89⅝	89⅝
Chile (Rep) '6s	88⅝	88⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	79½	79
Columbia Mtg Bk 7s '47	82⅝	82⅝
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	94½	93⅞
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	90	90
Cundinamarca (Rep) 8s	87⅝	85⅝
Denmark 4½s	85⅞	86⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96½	96½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103¾	103¾
Denmark 5½s	99⅝	99⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	92	92
Dresden 7s '45	100	100
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Fiat 7s '46 war	116	116
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	89⅜	89⅜
Finland 5½s '58	84⅞	84⅜
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99½	99
Finnish B 6½s '54	91¼	91¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	108⅝	108⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113⅛	113
Germ 7s '49	105½	105½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86½	86½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	78	77⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78¼	78¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6½s rct	79½	79½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	96	95½
Germ G E 6s '48	91	90⅝
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	96	96
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	94	94
Greek 6s '68	80¼	80¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98¼	98¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	92¼	91⅝
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100½	100
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	89	89
Irish Free State 5s '60	95⅞	95½
Italian Pub Utl 7s '52	92¼	92¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	95½	95⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102⅜	102⅜
Kreug & Toll 5s rct	100⅜	100⅛
Lombard El 7s	98½	98½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Mex 4s large A '10	76⅛	76⅛
Mex 4s small A '10	15½	15½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86	86
Minas 6½s	86⅝	86⅝
Montevid (City) 7s '52	99⅛	99⅛
Norway 5½s '65	99½	99½
Norway (King) 6s '43	102¼	102
Norway (King) 6s '44	102	101⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Oriental Dev 5½s	84⅞	84⅞
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	93½	93½
Panama (Rep) 5s	91⅜	91⅜
Paris-Lyons Med

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS COLLETT'S 77 WINS MEDAL

U. S. and Canada Qualify 16 Each in Ladies' Tourney at Hamilton, Ont.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—Miss Glenna Collett of Pebble Beach, Calif., champion in 1923 and 1924 and medalist in the latter year when she set a record for the local course with a 75, was the medalist in the 18-hole qualifying round of the twenty-fourth annual Canadian ladies' open golf championship here Monday, when she scored a 77, two under par, and finished two strokes in front of Miss Marjorie Kirkham of the Marlborough Club of Montreal. Tied for third place, with 85's were Misses Helen Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., and Ada MacKenzie of the Toronto Ladies' Club, champion in 1919, 1925 and 1926, and winner last week of the Canadian ladies' closed title. Curiously enough, Miss Hicks defeated Miss MacKenzie last winter for the Bermuda championship, 2 up in the 36-hole final.

Owing to the hard and fast condition of the course and the perfect weather conditions, it was expected that par would be bettered a number of times, but the medalist was the only one to succeed. To do this she had to play the last nine holes in 37, two under par. Her card was:

Out ..... 6 4 5 6 4 4 4 2 4—40
In ..... 5 5 4 3 4 4 3 5 4—37—77

Miss Collett had birdies on the second, seventh and ninth going out, and on the thirteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth coming in. She was one over par on the first, fourth and sixth on the first nine and on the tenth coming in. After the latter hole she played a three better-than-par-clip.

As a result of the qualifying round, honors were evenly divided among the players from the United States and Canada, 16 from each country qualifying, owing to the fact that Miss Honor Bright, playing from the Niagara Falls, N. Y., club, classed herself as a Canadian.

While the scores of the leading players were higher than expected, the scores as a whole were better than anticipated, seven players with 91's playing off for the last five places in the championship flight of 32, Miss Edith Ellis of Hamilton and Mrs. H. K. Stevens of Waterloo being eliminated. The scores of the first 70 were:

	Out	In	To.
Miss Glenna Collett, Pebble Beach, Calif.	40	37	77
Miss Marjorie Kirkham, Montreal	39	40	79
Miss Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I.	38	42	80
Miss Ada Mackenzie, Toronto Ladies	41	39	80
Mrs. H. A. Melville, Hartford, Conn.	40	41	81
Miss Peggy Wattles, Buffalo C. C.	39	43	82
Miss Virginia Wilson, Onwentsia, Chicago	42	42	84
Mrs. F. W. White, Hartford, Conn.	40	44	84
Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto Golf	44	40	84
Mrs Stuart Hanley, Lochmoore, Detroit	44	40	84
Miss Helen T. Payson, Portland, Me.	42	42	84
Mrs. H. C. Higbie, Detroit C. C.	43	41	84
Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto Golf	42	42	84
Miss V. Holzderber, Baltimore, Md.	41	44	85
Miss Edith A. Quier, Reading, Pa	41	45	86
Mrs. A. Harrison, Buffalo C. C.	45	41	86
Mrs. A. B. Fisher, Lambton, Toronto	41	46	87
Miss Myriam Elmsley, Toronto Golf	47	41	88
Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis	49	39	88
Miss Cecil E. Smith, Toronto Golf	46	43	89
Miss Honor Bright, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	45	44	89
Mrs. T. J. Agar, Mississauga, Toronto	43	47	90
Miss Margaret Lockhart, Royal Montreal	44	46	90
Mrs. Sidney Small, Detroit C. C.	45	45	90
Mrs. Douglas Weld, Toronto Golf	46	44	90
Mrs. H. Sedgewick, Cedar Brook, Toronto	45	45	90
Mrs. J. Mayo, Chicago, Ill.	49	42	91
Miss Edith Ellis, Hamilton	46	45	91
Miss Effie Nesbitt, Hamilton	45	46	91
Miss Winnifred Robinson, St. Catherines	47	44	91
Mrs. R. B. Pellenz, Elmhurst, Winnipeg	46	45	91
Mrs. John Arends, Kildur G. C., Chicago, Ill.	48	43	91
Mrs. H. K. Stevens, Waterloo, Ont.	46	45	91
Mrs. E. Lee, Thornhill, Toronto	45	47	92
Miss Evelyn Mills, Royal Ottawa	46	46	92
Mrs. W. G. More, Toronto Golf	46	46	92
Mrs. Erle Phillips, Oshawa	46	47	93
Miss D. McIlwrath, Hamilton	47	46	93
Mrs. B. M. Meckley, Mohawk G. C., Schenectady, N. Y.	50	44	94
Mrs. Gordon Ferrie, Hamilton	47	47	94
Mrs. D. A. Reid, Lambton	47	47	94
Mrs. Donald Burling, Toronto	46	48	94
Miss I. Hunter, Waterloo, Ont.	51	44	95
Miss Hazel Hudson, Toronto L.	48	47	95
Mrs. Lee W. Mida, Butterfield G. C., Chicago, Ill.	47	48	95
Mrs. S. G. Bennett, Lambton, Tor.	51	45	96
Mrs. E. P. Prentice, Gullane, Scot.	50	47	97
Miss Madge Miller, Oakland Hills, Detroit, Mich.	48	49	97
Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston, Ill.	50	47	97
Miss Helen Reid, Rosedale, Tor.	49	48	97
Mrs. C. Cowan, Rosedale, Tor.	49	48	97
Mrs. G. Porter, St. Thomas, Ont.	48	49	97
Miss Maude Smith, Toronto Golf	46	52	98
Miss M. Millichamp, Rosedale, Tor.	47	51	98
Mme. J. Dagenais, Laval, Mont.	50	48	98
Mrs. L. C. Rogers, Phila, W.Va	47	51	98
Mrs. R. S. Ridgett, W. Regina	48	50	98
Miss D. Holmes, Truro, N. S.	48	50	98
Miss N. Defoe, Rosedale, Tor.	50	49	99
Mrs. Sidney Jones, Tor. Golf	50	49	99
Miss Kate Robertson Beal'd, M.	48	51	99
Mrs. E. R. Alison, Lbton, Tor.	49	50	99
Mrs. F. Sherman, Hamilton	51	48	99

LONG ISLAND POLO FOUR BEATS ISLIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, L. I.—The Long Island polo team headed by Thomas Hitchcock Jr., defeated the Islip four here, Monday, in the final game of the 16-goal Meadow Brook Autumn Plate tournament by a score of 14 to 5. Long Island scored a goal in the first chukker and added at least one in every one of the succeeding ones, while Islip was held scoreless until the fifth chukker.

Philip Iglehart, No. 1 for the winners, was high individual scorer with 7 goals to his credit. Each of the Islip players scored a goal, the fifth one being given them by the referee on a foul called against Robert L. Gerry Jr., Long Island back. The summary:

LONG ISLAND		ISLIP
No. 1	Philip Iglehart	Michael Phipps
2	D. W. Bostwick	R. A. Pinkerton
3	T. Hitchcock Jr.	Morgan Belmont
Back	R. L. Gerry Jr.	David Dows

Score—Long Island 14, Islip 5. Goals—Iglehart 7, Bostwick 4, Hitchcock 3 for Long Island; Phipps, Pinkerton, Belmont, Dows, foul for Islip. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

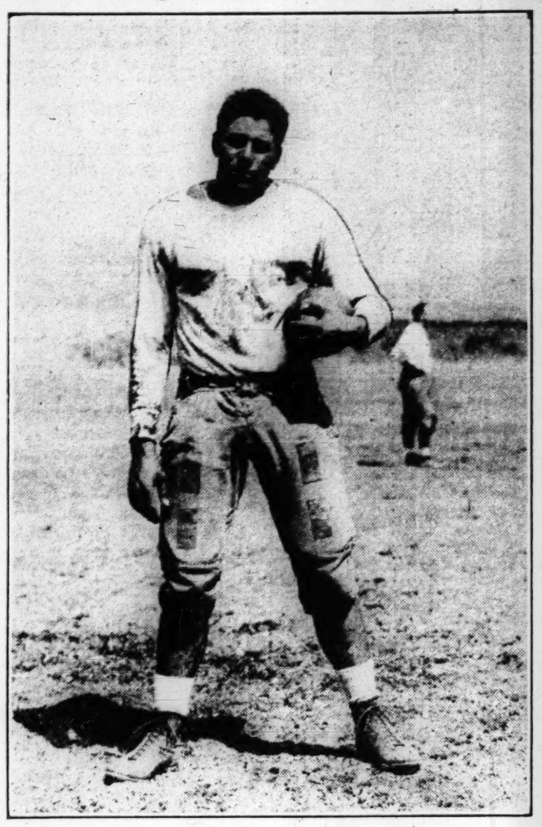
SON TO HELP COACH AGAIN

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—James Wray, coach of the Cornell crews, announced today that his son, James Wray Jr., again would be his assistant for the forthcoming season. The younger Wray has successfully assisted his father in coaching the crews for the last three years. More than 100 freshmen responded today to the first call for candidates for the Red and White 1933 crew squad. Junior varsity and varsity candidates will report tomorrow and Wednesday.

MRS. DE VARCO WINS

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Mrs. Herbert de Varco, champion of the Jumping Brook Country Club, near Asbury Park, won the medal in the qualifying round of the New Jersey woman's golf championship, with an 84 score, here Monday, from a field of 142 starters, a record entry.

Leads Youngest Coast Conference Eleven



CAPT. C. A. BROWN '30
University of California at Los Angeles

Cincinnati Falters at Crucial Moment

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	94	56	.653
Pittsburgh	84	61	.579
New York	78	64	.549
St. Louis	71	71	.500
Brooklyn	67	77	.465
Philadelphia	63	80	.441
Cincinnati	63	81	.438
Boston	54	90	.375

RESULT SEPT. 23
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 4.

With sixth place within their grasp, the Cincinnati Reds faltered at the crucial moment to lose to St. Louis, Monday, 6 to 4, thereby falling out of a tie with the Phillies for sixth place into seventh position. Benjamin Frey, former Nashville star, made his second start for the Reds and pitched a fairly good game. Neither club used more than nine men.

Hafey's twenty-sixth home run of the season was the feature of the only National League game, Monday. Hafey also hit a double giving him a record of two doubles, a home run and three singles in his last four games.

Frey, in his début as a major leaguer a few days ago against Philadelphia, showed promise when he won 9 to 5, but he allowed 13 hits. Monday he went the full distance and allowed only 11 hits and four runs, an improvement in pitching over his previous start, yet he lost this one. Frey won 18 and lost 9 with Nashville in 1927 and was with the Boston Red Sox late in the 1928 season. The Reds got him last month from Nashville, where he was playing his third season in the Southern Association.

Frey has some reputation as a hitter and he bore it out in his two big league games, hitting two singles in three times up in his first appearance and making a double Monday in three times up, for an average of .500. The game was very much on even terms up to the eighth inning when Hafey's home run settled the issue with Bottomley on base. The victory gave the Cardinals a .500 per cent rating in the league standing. Monday's score:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	H	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	x	6	11	2
Cincinnati	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	7	2

Batteries—Frankhouse and Wilson; Frey and Gooch. Time—1h. 32m.

CINCINNATI FIRST TO DEFEAT PITTSBURGH

WEST BADEN, Ind. (AP)—Cleveland, Flint, Mich., New Haven, Conn. and Pittsburgh were defeated in the third round of play in the amateur championship tournament of the National Baseball Federation here Monday.

Cleveland met defeat at the hands of Dayton, O. The score was 5 to 4. Omaha, Neb., topped New Haven, 9 to 3, and Waukegan, Ill., won from Flint, 3 to 2, in 10 innings.

Cincinnati handed Pittsburgh its first defeat, 13 to 2, and became the favorite to win the championship.

Waterbury defeated Scranton, Pa., 11 to 7, in the final game of the day, marring the record of the Quaker State boys. Robert Walsh, son of the famous Edward A. Walsh, formerly of the Chicago White Sox, and brother to Edward A. Walsh Jr., now with the White Sox, pitched the final four innings for Waterbury, striking out five men and holding Scranton hitless.

CIUCI'S PUTT WINS

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Henry Ciuci, professional from the Mill River Club, Stratford, went an eight-foot putt spinning into the cup for a birdie 3 on the home hole at the Wampanoag Country Club, Monday, and that stroking gave him first money in the annual New England Professional Golf Association tournament under the auspices of the Butchard-Nichols Company. That eight-footer for a birdie gave Ciuci a dramatic one-shot margin over Louis Chiapetta, Sequin professional, who was in the same foursome, and Jack Stait, Hartford Golf Club. Ciuci was 73—74—147, Chiapetta 75—73—148, and Stait 71—77—148.

NLW SENIOR ATHLETIC RULE

A new rule which will eliminate seniors from participating on varsity athletic teams at Northeastern University, beginning 1933-34, has been announced by Athletic Director Edward Parsons. The first class to be affected by this rule is the present freshman group, which entered the university under the new five-year curricula which went into effect this fall in the day division, embracing the School of Engineering and the School of Business Administration. Prior to this year, the courses in the day schools of Northeastern, as in most colleges throughout the country, lasted four years.

PLAN SIX-METER RACES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans are under way to bring together British and United States yachtsmen in six-meter shoop racing next summer on Long Island Sound. This would be the second match of the second series, the Britons having won three out of four held alternately in England and this country from 1921 to 1924.

SIDNEY B. WOOD DEFEATS AUSTIN

Surprises in Pacific Southwest Tennis Championship

LOS ANGELES (AP)—One of the biggest upsets of the Pacific Southwest tennis championships, now being played at the Los Angeles tennis courts, came Monday in the defeat of H. W. Austin, British Davis Cup player, by Sidney B. Wood of Pasadena, Calif., and New York. Wood's brilliant playing disposed of the Briton, 9—7, 6—3.

The tide of defeat swung against Austin in the fourth game of the first set, after which he took but few games.

Another surprise was the defeat of Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, veteran woman favorite, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica (Calif.) star, by Miss Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento and Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara. The score was 6—4, 6—3.

Favorites generally advanced in the opening matches. Miss Betty Nuthall English star, and her countrywoman, Mrs. M. H. Watson, had an easy time disposing of Miss Louise Macey and Miss Helen Winnett of Los Angeles. The British pair won in straight sets without dropping a single game, 6—0, 6—0. John W. Van Ryn, former Princeton star, and Wilmer L. Allison defeated Everett Smith and Hal Braley of Los Angeles to advance in the men's doubles. The score was 6—1, 6—0.

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Sidney B. Wood, Pasadena, Calif., and New York, defeated H. M. Austin, England, 9—7, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Mrs. L. A. Harper, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Stella Willbourne, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Mrs. Golda Goss, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—2.

JUNIOR SINGLES

Hugh MacArthur, San Diego, defeated H. Conkle, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison defeated Everett Smith and Hal Braley, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—0.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Betty Nuthall and Mrs. M. H. Watson, England, defeated Misses Louise Macey and Helen Winnett, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Mercedes Marlowe, Los Angeles, and F. Farriner, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2.

PRINCE OF WALES TO PLAY IN FOURSOMES

LONDON (AP)—The Prince of Wales will play in the Founders' Cup golf foursomes of Sunningdale, his favorite club, with Paul Azbill of the United States as his partner. The competition, a handicap affair, will begin on Oct. 12. Azbill is a member of the Essex County Country Club, New Jersey. He has played in several British amateur championships.

The Prince now has a handicap of 12. He competed today in a minor event at Sunningdale, a contest of the Royal Air Force against bogey. His Royal Highness was 6 down to bogey at the end of 18 holes.

SIDELINES

EIGHT years is a long time to stay out of college and then come back to play quarterback on the varsity. That is what L. J. Bryan, who won a letter in 1921, has done at Kansas State Agricultural College. Because of his experience and kicking ability he is favored for the pilot's post.

Radio announcers and sport writers who cover football games in which Ohio State is involved are to have a difficult time pronouncing and spelling such names as Beuchsenschuss, Kazmerchak, Lanzendorfer, Rabenstein, Zeckhauser and Ujhelyi. To compensate for these, however, there will be a few easy ones like Eby, Young, Doyle, Cory, Marsh and Bell.

Dana McL. Greeley '31, quarterback prospect of promise for the Crimson, is expected to be out of action for some five weeks because of a mishap in scrimmage.

FOUR "BIG TEN" ELEVENS START

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Four members of the "Big Ten" indulge in practice games this Saturday to start the football season. With one exception the member of the Intercollegiate Conference faces a doubleheader with lesser-known institutions. University of Michigan receives Albion College, and Mount Union College at Ann Arbor. Indiana University takes on a little bit stiffer schedules with Wabash College and Ohio University at Bloomington. University of Wisconsin should have its hands full with South Dakota College and Ripon College at Madison. At University of Iowa the visitor is Carroll College at Iowa City.

SECOND SEASON FOR NEW ELEVEN

Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles Faces So. California in First Game

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—The Pacific Coast Conference's youngest member, the University of California at Los Angeles, begins its second season of Conference competition on Sept. 28, when a contest with the University of Southern California officially ushers in the 1929 football year. The game is considered by followers of football in southern California as nothing more than a practice encounter for the strong U. S. C. eleven, the team that turned back the Stanford offensive last fall.

U. C. L. A.'s coach, W. H. Spaulding, is not optimistic, nor, on the other hand, is he discouraged. Of the football situation he says, "The 1929 schedule will undoubtedly be a hard one for the Bruins, and it is hard to hope for much. We are starting at the bottom, and should naturally expect more defeats than victories. I really believe, however, that our improvement will be rapid, and that in two or three years the Bruins will be among the best in the Conference."

Spaulding has an even dozen lettermen returning around which to build his team. Numerous members of the 1928 freshman squad, and a host of substitutes on last year's varsity, bring the size of his squad to 42 candidates.

Russom Quarterback

J. R. Russom '30, Colorado boy, should be Spaulding's choice for the quarterback position. Russom uses good judgment in selecting his attack, and is a splendid broken-field runner. He gets away to a fast start, and his cadence is deceptive.

G. C. Forster '31 and C. R. Simpson '30 will probably be used in the halfback positions regularly, although there is a possibility that J. H. Roberts, a sophomore, may beat out one or the other. Roberts never played football before entering U. C. L. A. last fall, but despite his lack of experience proved to be one of Coach F. H. Oster's most valuable backs. He is certain to see much active duty. G. T. Dennis '31 and A. W. Grossman '32, two other halfback candidates, have both performed ably. Dennis, a splendid baseball player, is especially noted for his ability to pass the ball half the length of the field with speed and accuracy.

N. D. Duncan '32, another sophomore, seems certain to be used regularly at fullback. Duncan was the outstanding performer on last year's freshman team, and he is expected to show to equal advantage this year. Stockily built, Duncan is a fine defensive player, and in addition can plunge exceptionally well.

Veteran Ends

Spaulding has little to bother about at the end positions. R. E. Rasmus '31, James Adkins '31, H. F. Bishop '31 and T. A. Duffy '30 are four lettermen with proven ability. The first two named are expected to be in the regular lineup. Adkins is the best defensive end in the group.

D. R. Jacobson '31 and H. G. Nelson '30 will be used regularly at tackle by Spaulding. Both are big and rangy. Jacobson returned to the university this fall weighing over 200 pounds, 10 pounds more than was his weight in 1928.

Leading guard candidates are E. C. Noble '30, Capt. C. A. Brown '30 and J. C. Remsburg '32. Although he weighs 206 pounds, Brown many times beats the ends down under punts because of his sprinting ability. He is a sprinter in track season. Noble is a two-year veteran, who is heavy and smart. Remsburg, up from the freshman squad, should see plenty of action.

French Is Star

C. M. French '30, a two-letter man, will get the call at center, while G. L. Nelson '32 will be his understudy. French was acclaimed by G. S. Warner, Stanford coach, as one of the finest players he saw during the entire 1928 season.

The University of California at Los Angeles failed to win a conference game during 1928, and there is slight hope that such can be accomplished by the Bruins this fall. However, the game with Montana is being anticipated as the one which might turn out successfully for the Southerners. U. C. L. A.'s hardest contests are with the University of Southern California, Stanford University and St. Mary's College.

PICK-UPS

MANAGER JOSEPH L. McCARTHY of the Cubs, like Connie Mack of the Athletics, will depend chiefly upon the pitching of a great right-hander in the coming World Series. Earnshaw of the Athletics and Malone of the Cubs are the favorites to stand out the strongest. Bush has been in a bad slump or he would be McCarthy's main reliance. He may come out of it, in which case the Cubs should have the edge in pitching. And if Root is in form, these three right-handers may prove too much for the Athletics.

President E. S. Barnard of the American League and Connie Mack of the Athletics have come out as heartily favoring an earlier closing for the major leagues. This is what President J. A. R. Quinn of the Red Sox has been favoring and openly shouting for for several years. The fact that both league titles were clinched so early enabled the officials to see their big mistake in allowing the season to run so far into the football season—and incidentally into football weather.

"Why don't they close the season earlier?" President Quinn of the Red Sox said last year about this time. "I don't know. I do know they should and probably will, eventually. So far as I'm concerned, the quicker the better." He said the same thing two and three years ago.

An illustration of the almost ridiculous nature of the 1929 schedule is that of the Cubs, who, from Sunday up to Saturday of this week do not play a regular game. Boston has two open dates this week and next week goes three straight days for the second time this season without any major baseball.

The New York Giants beat the Detroit Americans in an exhibition game, Monday 12 to 4. The Giants played "rings" around their American League rivals.

The World Series games as radiocast from the baseball parks will be made available to those who attend the Ninth Annual Radio Exposition at the Boston Garden, according to Director Sheldon H. Fairbanks, who through the public address system which is used for making announcements, the radiocast will be amplified and fed into huge horns hanging over the center of the Garden. Every game of the series up to Oct. 12, the end of the exposition, will be obtained in this manner.

The stock of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club which has a par value of $50, and which jumped to $125 a share after it was rumored Manager J. C. Hendricks would get through, has reached a record high value of $210 today. The term of President C. J. McDiarmid expires in November.

The New York Yankees will pitch Francis J. Nekola and the Boston Red Sox will pitch Ray Dobens in the game at Fenway Park, Wednesday. These men are both Holy Cross graduates.

Southern Conference Has One New Face Among Head Coaches

Also Shift at Three of the 23 Colleges Which Go to Make Up This Organization—Washington and Lee Has Only Bona Fide Stranger

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—When the football teams of the Southern Conference appear in the various stadiums of the South this fall, gridiron fans will have the novelty of looking at only one new face among the head coaches. In an organization the size of the Conference, a group of 23 teams, one would expect numerous changes in coaching personnel and some of this shifting has occurred, resulting in new mentors at three of the member colleges. Compared with five changes last year, this reduction bespeaks a more lenient attitude on the part of the responsible authorities. Of the three new football directors, two have served in the Conference on previous occasions, while the head coach of the new member—Duke University—has also had considerable experience in the select circle.

Washington and Lee claims the only bona fide stranger to Dixie fans. Eugene G. Oberst has taken over the reins there, succeeding J. P. Herron. Oberst is a product of the Notre Dame system and his arrival brings the list of Rockne pupils among the head coaches to a total of four. Oberst coached the DePauw University team last year and this training, togetner with his experience with teams of lesser note, should equip him splendidly for his new rôle. He will be assisted by another newcomer, W. E. Hoffman, who was once a star guard at Pennsylvania and a coach at William and Mary College last year.

Virginia has also acquired a new chieftain in the person of Earl C. Abel who comes to Charlottesville to succeed J. E. Neale who resigned to get back into professional baseball. Abel, despite the fact that he has not been in the South for several years, will be one of the best known coaches and will not be entirely new to the Virginia institution having been assistant football coach there in 1922. Since that time he has been head coach at Virginia Military Institute, Sewanee and Mississippi A. & M., all Conference colleges. Last year he directed Colgate where in his student days he was a great tackle.

Kirkpatrick at Sewanee

W. H. Kirkpatrick is another newcomer to the ranks of head coaches who is fairly well known in the South. During the latter part of the 1928 season he was appointed temporary head coach at Sewanee following the elevation of Dr. M. S. Bennett to the post of athletic director. As a reward for his excellent showing he has this year been elected to direct the team.

Entrance of Duke into the Conference this year and the presence of James DeHart at the helm, means another familiar face in the organization. The old Pittsburgh star was very successful as director of the Washington and Lee squad during the period from 1922-1925 and his 1927 and 1928 teams at Duke have gained considerable notice throughout the country.

D. E. McGugin, dean of Southern football coaches, will again head the Vanderbilt team. It will mean the twenty-sixth year of coaching at Vanderbilt for the veteran mentor. In 1904, his first year at the Nashville school, McGugin's team was undefeated and he immediately set up a claim to the Southern championship against the record of M. J. Donahue whose first team at Auburn was also undefeated. A rivalry was begun that soon added J. E. Heisman of Georgia Technology and these three ruled the Southern gridiron for a number of years. Coach McGugin has a record for team success and character building that is unsurpassed in American gridiron circles. Two veteran assistants who got their training in Vanderbilt uniforms, Lewis Hardage and August Morrow, are back to help their chieftan while W. D. Spears, star quarter of the 1927 team, will endeavor to impart some of his wizardry in passing and sidestepping to the aspiring backs.

H. C. Byrd Second Oldest

The second oldest Conference coach in point of service is H. C. Byrd at Maryland. Byrd began his coaching career back in 1912, after having attained the unusual distinction of winning football letters at three major universities—George Washington, Georgetown and Maryland. Coach Byrd, in addition, finds time to take considerable interest in the scholastic side of the university, where he is assistant to the President.

W. A. Alexander is also nearing the veteran class as Georgia Technology. The genial coach is beginning his tenth year as head coach at the Georgia school and previous to that was assistant coach at the same institution. Together with Byrd at Maryland, Alexander completes the list of alumni coaches. W. A. Fincher, former star Technology end, has handled the Technology line for some years, and is conceded to be one of the finest line developers in the country. Oliver E. Miles, star fullback at Princeton in 1928, is the newcomer to the coaching staff, succeeding Donald Miller, who resigned to coach in the middle West. R. A. Clay, a veteran assistant, H. E. Barron, the old Pennsylvania State star, and Captain Robinson of the army detachment, complete an excellent staff.

Alabama has the highly successful W. Wallace Wade back with H. L. Crisp of Virginia P. I. and Jess Neely of Vanderbilt back as chief assistants. The old Brown University star has compiled a brilliant record in the Conference, first as an assistant at Vanderbilt and later in his present post.

In addition to Coach Oberst at Washington and Lee, the Notre Dame system of coaching will find exponents at three other Conference colleges. North Carolina, Georgia and Florida will all follow Rockne methods again this year. C. C. Collins is back at North Carolina and things are looking rosy for a big year. In addition to R. A. Fetzer, athletic director and Conference veteran, Collins will have William Cerney and Rex Enright, former Notre Dame players, as assistants.

Mehre Again at Georgia

Georgia will try another comeback under the guidance of Harry J. Mehre, who has been allowed a second year in which to install Rockne tactics. Frank W. Thomas, another South Bend product, formerly assistant coach at Georgia and more recently head coach at Chattanooga, comes back to Georgia as chief assistant. Thomas succeeds J. C. Crowley, who resigned to coach the Michigan State team, and will concentrate on the backfield men.

C. W. Bachman will direct the Florida team a second year, following a fine first year's record. Bachman is another Notre Dame graduate with a splendid record behind him as head coach of Kansas State. J. F. Holsinger and W. C. Cowell, both from Kansas State, and A. N. Higgins of Wabash, are again on hand to round out a high-class coaching staff.

Tennessee will be directed for the last time by Maj. R. R. Neyland as army regulations require that he be transferred. In view of the almost perfect record maintained by Major Neyland at the Knoxville institution, he is going to be greatly missed after the season's close. Assisting Coach Neyland with the team are Capt. W. H. Brittain, in charge of the line, and Capt. P. B. Parker, coach of backs. E. H. Alley, member of the 1928 team and one of Tennessee's best ends in recent years, will coach the ends.

The Zuppke system will be thoroughly drilled into the players of at least one Conference college, for the Kentucky coach and most of his staff learned the game under the famous Illinois mentor. Harry G. Gammage has been very successful with that college, and has been assisted by two other Illinois pupils in the persons of Bernard A. Shively '27 and J. W. Mauer. Donald A. Graham of Iowa is another member of the board of strategy.

Bohler Five-Letter Man

G. M. Bohler, who holds the distinction of having been a member of teams in five varsity sports at State University of Washington, will handle the reins at Alabama Polytechnic Institute for his second year. Bohler came to Auburn after a remarkable coaching record at Mississippi College. J. C. Floyd, one of Coach McGugin's assistants for several years, has taken the position as assistant to Bohler.

B. E. Bierman, an old Minnesota star, will handle Tulane again, while T. J. Cox from the same school will instruct the line.

J. H. Hancock of Iowa, assisted by R. E. Dauber, another Iowa product, will continue the building process at Mississippi A. & M. H. H. Hazel, who won fame as a fullback at Rutgers, has given University of Mississippi the best teams in its history and will strive to continue a fine record.

Joshua C. Cody, a graduate of the McGugin system at Vanderbilt and one of the South's greatest linesmen of all time, gives promise of wonderful things at Clemson this year. Another Vanderbilt star of other days, H. Russell Cohen, made an unusually fine start at Louisiana State last year and is back. He has drawn as his chief assistant B. H. Moore, formerly head coach at Mercer.

Laval Begins Second Year

W. L. Laval, colorful coach for many years when heading Furman athletics, will begin his second year at South Carolina and will be assisted by K. M. Thrash, star tackle at Georgia Technology last year.

W. C. Raftery is an old-timer at Virginia Military Institute, having been backfield coach of the Cadets for five years before becoming head coach in 1927. Previous to that, Raftery was the mentor at Washington and Lee E. A. Hess of Ohio State will again handle the line players, while S. E. Binish of Wisconsin and A. J. Barnes, 1928 backfield star for the Cadets, have been added to the staff.

G. K. Tebell, who once starred at Wisconsin, is a familiar figure at North Carolina State, where he has turned out some high-class teams. E. R. Slaughter, the great old Michigan guard, has an important place in the moulding of the teams as line coach, while Dr. Ray Sermon is another veteran assistant.

A. F. Gustafson of Pittsburgh is again head coach at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, with N. L. Frank of the same school as chief assistant. R. S. Warren, star fullback at North Carolina State last year, has been added to the staff at V. P. I.

Marberry Wins His Seventeenth

As a Starting Pitcher, He Has Come Up to Expectations of New Manager

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	100	45	.690
New York	84	62	.575
Cleveland	81	68	.598
St. Louis	75	69	.521
Washington	69	77	.473
Detroit	66	80	.452
Chicago	56	88	.389
Boston	55	92	.374

RESULT SEPT. 23
Washington 7, Chicago 6.

Although Fred Marberry, Washington's great relief pitcher, who in four of the last five years engaged in more games than any other American League boxman, had served in the capacity of relief pitcher 21 times this season when he was again rushed to the rescue on Monday, the victory that Washington attained over the Chicago White Sox, 7 to 6, by virtue of late inning rallies, was only Marberry's second as a relief pitcher this season. His other was also a 7 to 6 victory, coming in the game just preceding that of Monday's and attained against Philadelphia.

The fact that Marberry has not won more than two games as a relief boxman, does not mean that he has been particularly ineffective in that rôle for many of his rescue rôles were victories for the pitchers he relieved because he halted opposing hitters before they could tie the score. In 22 games as relief pitcher he has lost only four. As a starting pitcher he was won 15 games, lost six and tied one. This is the pitcher who, up to this year, was never looked upon as a successful starter but only as a relief man. For several years, Manager S. R. Harris carried Marberry as a relief boxman in which capacity he conducted himself magnificently. But it remained for Walter P. Johnson to take the initiative this season and give Marberry every chance to prove himself. Marberry's complete record for the year is 17 victories, 12 defeats and one tie. He has engaged in 45 games to date, and probably will lead the boxmen in total games again.

For seven innings, Monday, it looked very much like a certain Chicago victory, with McKain allowing one run, while his team mates were scoring four. But in the seventh the Senators tied the score, went two runs ahead in the eighth, and after the White Sox had tied the score again in their half of the ninth, the Senators scored the needed run for a victory in their half. Myer, Goslin and Judge did almost all of Washington's hitting, Myer and Judge making four hits, while Goslin made three. The Senators took a firmer hold on fifth place and drew up to within seven games of the first division. The White Sox, in turn, fell to only 2½ games ahead of the last-place Red Sox. Monday's score:

AT WASHINGGTON

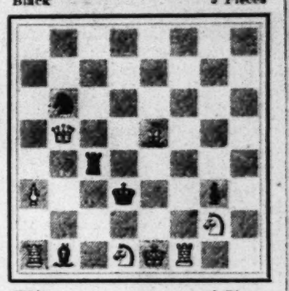
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	1	7	13	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	6	10	4

Batteries—Brown, Burke, Marberry and Spencer; McKain, Adkins and Berg, Autry. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Adkins. Time—2h.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 1133
By B. W. La Mothe

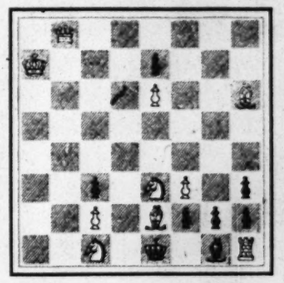
Black — 5 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1134
By W. Henneberger

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1131. R-Kt5
No. 1132. 1. Q-R6 BxR
2. P-K4ch
Prob. Comp. } P-R7
J. Hartong }

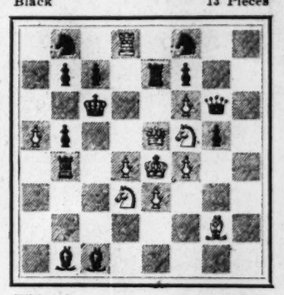
PROBLEM COMPOSITION

White Immobility in Unpinning Themes

In pinning problems the mobility of the white pieces is restricted to the maximum, consequently the keys are most easily found even if not orthodox.

By E. E. Westbury

Black — 13 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The games in the first portion of the world's championship match have at least come up to expectations and proved most interesting. Mr. E. D. Logoljubow, the challenger, whether or not victory finally rests with him, has done his utmost in each encounter, with the consequence that the short drawn games (so prevalent in the 1927 world's title match) have been missing.

Jose R. Capablanca captured first in the tournament at Budapest, Hungary, just concluded, and this accomplishment, together with his division of second prize at the larger affair at Carlsbad, will probably assure the former champion of the next chance at the title.

The annual championship of the Western United States Chess Association was captured by Herman Hahlbohm, Chicago, after a close finish in which three were tied for second place. The scores:

Player	Won	Lost
Herman Hahlbohm, Chicago	8	2
J. A. Anderson, St. Louis	7½	2½
N. T. Whitaker, Philadelphia	7½	2½
Herman Steiner, New York City	7½	2½
Sam Factor, Chicago	6	4
John Winter, Detroit	6	4
V. Sournin, Washington	5½	4½
R. S. Scrivener, Memphis	3½	6½
G. H. Perrine, Centralia, Ill.	2	8
Eugene Roesch, St. Louis	1½	8½
B. C. Jenkines, Hammond, Ind.	0	10

The first rapid transit weekly tournament of the fall, at the Marshall Chess Club, New York, was won by F. K. Perkins (7½) with D. Polland and J. Fine tied for second (6).

Games of the world's championship match now in progress. Game No. 3:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| Alekhine White | Bogoljubow Black | Alekhine White | Bogo

IN THE SHIP LANES

IT IS an axiom in railroading that "a standing car earns no profit," and it is apparent that the United States Lines recognizes this in the operation of its ships for, with the acquisition of the line from the Government, the "turnaround" has been speeded and ships do not lie in port so many days as formerly was the case.

Under the former management, the Leviathan sailed from New York every third Saturday. The new operators have cut this time, however, for the Leviathan's schedule calls for departures on Thursday, Sept. 26; Sunday, Oct. 13; Saturday, Nov. 2; Thursday, Nov. 21; and Dec. 7. By cutting the departure dates from intervals of three weeks to 16 to 19 days, the potential earning-power of the ship is increased from 10 to 25 per cent. Against this is the increased operating cost and the depreciation.

The layover on both sides under the present schedules has been cut to approximately three days, with some sailings two days after arrival. This compares with layovers in New York of five days for all the big ships of the foreign lines.

Layover Time

Cunard Line ships arrive on Fridays and sail Wednesdays. White Star Line ships arrive Tuesdays or Wednesdays and sail Friday night or Saturday morning, a schedule which approximates that of the French Line.

The new Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line spends only three days at New York but makes up for this with a six-day or longer layover at Bremen. The Italian ships ordinarily stay four or five days at New York, while the Statendam of the Holland-America Line favors New York with a week's visit usually.

Italian Lines

Coincident with the recent announcement that two new vessels would be built for the Italian merchant marine, one for the Lloyd Sabaudo and the other for the Navigazione Generale Italiana of approximately 40,000 gross tons and capable of seven-day crossings, it was also made known that Italian crews must learn to speak English.

The lines engaged in transatlantic trade to the United States have found that 90 per cent of their passengers speak English, and the Italian lines believe it will serve a useful purpose, not only in the daily functioning of their crews, for them to be able to speak English, but will be especially important in the event of any major emergency arising at sea.

All Italian seamen must also learn to swim, as a result of an edict by Premier Mussolini.

Low Rates South

Lower round-trip rates between New York and Florida for the fall season have been inaugurated by the Clyde-Mallory Line, and until Nov. 30, these rates will be effective in order to develop a traffic during the "off-season" for ships operating between New York, Jacksonville and Miami. The rates apply to either port, and extensions of them include all-expense tours for hotels and sight-seeing trips within Florida.

Cruise to Panama

The Holland-America Line has added the Panama Canal as a port of call for its winter tours of the steamships Veendam and Volendam. Three voyages will be made by the latter ship, of 17 and 18 days, including numerous ports of call in the West Indies, while the Veendam will make one 29-day voyage, going as far south as Curaçao, South America. The steamship Statendam, flagship of the fleet, has been chartered by Raymond & Whitcomb Company for a winter cruise.

Other cruises to the West Indies are offered by a group of associated lines, including the Royal Mail or Furness Bermuda to Bermuda; thence to Havana by the Pacific Line and return from Havana to New York by the same line's vessels, which are en route from South America. These triangular tours may be made in approximately two weeks, with stops at Bermuda and Havana of several days.

Steamship Schedules

With travel westbound reaching its peak in early September, sailings were concentrated in that direction so far as possible. In the past week the International Mercantile Marine Company brought 5400 passengers into New York, the vessels arriving including the Belgenland, Minnekahda, Olympic and Baltic, together with the California, from the Pacific coast.

A series of motor tours through various parts of Germany, on prepared routes and with all expenses, including those of the chauffeur assigned to the party, is being offered by the Hamburg-American Line, varying from 9 to 28 days in duration. These tours may commence at Hamburg, upon arrival of ships, if desired.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Sept. 26

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Deutschland, French, for Havre; President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Maria, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, Sept. 27

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Carmania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Vulcania (11:55 p. m.), Cosulich, for Naples, Trieste; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Saturday, Sept. 28

Homeric (1 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Franconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Rotterdam, Holland-America (12:05 a. m.), for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; California, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Bergensfjord, Norwegian-America, for Bergen, Oslo; Drottningholm, Swedish-American, for Gothenburg; Arabic, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; United States, Scandinavian-American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; Northern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Tuesday, Oct. 1

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

Wednesday, Oct. 2

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Muenchen, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; La Bourdonnais, French, for Havre; Manuel Arnus, Spanish Royal Mail, for Barcelona.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, Sept. 28

Carmania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Sunday, Sept. 29

Albertic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Sept. 26

Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp.

Friday, Sept. 27

Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool; Anandania, Cunard, for Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Sept. 28

Laurentic, White Star, for Liverpool; Minnedosa, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

FROM QUEBEC

Tuesday, Oct. 1

Empress of Scotland, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Oct. 2

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu; Tahiti, Union of New Zealand, for Wellington, Sydney.

Friday, Oct. 4

President Jackson, Dollar, for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, Oct. 3

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Oct. 5

President Pierce, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Sept. 26

Albertic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; Rellance, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Sept. 27

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Sept. 28

Ecuador, Panama Mail, from San Francisco; New Amsterdam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Sunday, Sept. 29

Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Muenchen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Monday, Sept. 30

American Trader, American Merchant from London; Kungsholm, Swedish-American, from Gothenburg; Tuscania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Minnesota, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Southampton; Monte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; Santa Elisa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Oct. 1

President Wilson, Dollar, on world service (westward); Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Wednesday, Oct. 2

Vandyck, Lamport & Holt, from east coast South America.

DUE BOSTON

Wednesday, Sept. 25

Albertic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow.

Sunday, Sept. 29

Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

MEXICO REFORMS COURTS

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Trial of criminals by commissions of allenists and other experts, instead of by the jury system, will fill under Mexico's new penal code the modern need for more practical justice, President Portes Gil told the correspondent of El Universal at Monterey.

RESTAURANTS

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AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

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FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:50 Matinees WED. & SAT., 2:30
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GAMBLING
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BOSTON

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NEW TREATIES ENTERED INTO BY PORTUGAL

Promising Account Given by Minister of Country's Economic Conditions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON — Several commercial agreements are being negotiated which it is hoped will considerably improve the economic conditions of Portugal by opening new markets in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

The Portuguese Minister in these countries, Dr. Veiga Simoens, who was here on a short visit, in order to confer with the Government, gave a promising account of what had already been done in this matter. In the very near future he said a commercial agreement with Hungary would be signed.

The market there may prove important to Portugal, but this, Dr. Veiga Simoens says, depends chiefly on the exporters. Portuguese tinned goods, for instance, should find an excellent market in Hungary.

The exact reduction in tariffs could not be made known before the treaty was published, but the Portuguese Minister has obtained for some of the canned-goods exports the same treatment as is given to other nations, while for other articles, sent in larger quantities, the tariffs will be less than is paid for similar goods from other places.

Other exports will not only obtain a reduction in duty and the protection of trade-marks, but by a special clause will also receive the "most favored nation" treatment.

The economic committee of the League of Nations resolved last January to recommend to the nations represented at Geneva a formula of a "most favored nation" clause more far-reaching than any yet adopted. The first treaty to which this formula will be applied is that now being negotiated between Portugal and Hungary.

A financial agreement with Austria, which was negotiated a year ago, can now be put into immediate execution.

An arbitration treaty with Czechoslovakia is now about to be signed.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 29

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First, Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., by WEEI. 590kc-508m.

BROOKLYN — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WPCH, 810kc-370m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WGHP, 1240kc-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., E. S. T., by WMBC, 1420kc-211m., joint auspices Christian Science Churches of Detroit.

CLEVELAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620kc-484m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:30 p. m., C. S. T., by WCCO, 810kc-370m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., by KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WREN, 1120kc-246m., auspices Christian Science Churches of Kansas City, Mo.

DALLAS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

BEAUMONT — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KFDM, 560kc-535m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., P. S. T., by KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 28

Vocal and Instrumental

"When Summer Is Gone" (WEAF Chain transcontinental) Robert Simmons, a tenor "find" of the NBC, women's octet and orchestra under Will Perry. 8:30 p. m.

Paramount-Publix Hour (CBS transcontinental). Mention a few in an all-star list—Gary Cooper, Hal Skelly, Jeannette MacDonald, Victor Schertzinger, David Mendoza and Ed and Morton Beck. 10 p. m.

Program to Commander Byrd's Antarctic Expedition (WEAF and WJZ Chains transcontinental and short waves). The National Broadcasting Company has outdone itself splendidly for the entertainment of the little crew on the edge of the ice barrier in Little America. WEAF Chain, 11 p. m., WJZ Chain, 11:15 p. m.

"Temple of the Air" (NBC Pacific). Beethoven and Glazounov in a program of light music. 8 p. m.

"Troubadours" (NBC Pacific). Two solos by the viola, rarely heard as a solo instrument. Soloists, male quartet and organ. 10 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Classical and popular moderns. 8 p. m.

Concert Orchestra, Nat Shilkret conducting (General Electric—WEAF Chain transcontinental). "Viennese Rhapsody," a sophisticated work of Florent Schmitt, a capricious sketch "The Irish Washerwoman" are two very modern bits in a program of master works containing Debussy and Scott. 9 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Mozart's overture to "Don Juan" opens. 11:15 p. m.

Characteristic

Spanish Program (Marvin—WJZ Chain). Dance rhythms. 8:30 p. m.

Romany Patteran (CBS). Music by Emery Deutsche and his musicians. 9:30 p. m.

"Nights in Spain" (NBC Pacific). Several pieces composed by non-Spaniards 7 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Orchestra (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Beginning and ending with two old favorites in their way "Love's Old Sweet Song" and "Wabash Blues," 7 p. m.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians and Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS). Chicago versus New York. A half hour of each. 11 p. m.

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Stage and screen numbers. 12 p. m.

Skellodians (Skelly—NBC Chicago). Ted Fiorito's band with the Cotton Pickers Quartet. 7:30 p. m.

"Musketeers" (KMO, KGO, KPO). Closing network program. 11 p. m.

Dramatics

Nit Wit Hour (CBS). "Collect your wits" has a real meaning for Director Bradford Brown when the zero hour for this program approaches. 8 p. m.

"Joe and Vi" (Graybar, CBS transcontinental). Clare Briggs' famous characters step from the "funnies" to the "mike." 9 p. m.

"Peer Gynt" (WJZ Chain). Hendrik Ibsen's great drama with the incidental music written for it by Edvard Grieg. Radio Guild production. 10 p. m.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent — WJZ Chain). This is perhaps the only true application of the daily comic strip idea to the radio. 11 p. m.

"Jean Valjean" (KHQ, KOMO, KGO). Continuing the serial presentations of Hugo's "Les Miserables" in the "Golden Legends" period. 8:30 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WEAF Chain). "The Storm" is a descriptive rural sketch written by Mr. White. 11 p. m.

Financial Advice

Finance Period (Babson—CBS). String orchestra music. 8:30 p. m.

Leviathan Goes 'Dry' on Eastbound Trips

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The steamship Leviathan, flagship of the United States Lines fleet, will revert to its former "dry" status on its eastward transatlantic crossings henceforth, it has just become known here. In fact, for several voyages, according to reports, the bars have been closed on the journeys to Europe.

When the decision was originally reached to serve liquor on board the Leviathan, the question arose as to where a supply would be obtained for the eastward crossings, and this was "solved" by impounding a certain amount of liquor and wines as medicinal stores when the vessel came within the 12 mile limit. But only on one eastward trip did the steward serve the liquor openly, and since then nothing has been available for sale on the eastbound voyage, so far as the ship was officially concerned.

Paul W. Chapman, president of the United States Lines, is known to be a temperance advocate and he was reported to have been opposed to the sale of liquor on the Leviathan when the question first arose. Numerous letters have been received by the line's officers, protesting against the sale of liquor on its vessels since the fleet went under private management.

Herald-Traveler Stock to Be Issued

NEW YORK (AP)—Purchasers of the International Paper & Power Company's one-half interest in the Boston Herald-Traveler are announced as Dillon & Co., Tucker, Anthony & Co. and the First National Corporation of Boston.

This syndicate, which will organize the Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation to succeed the Boston Publishing Company, will market the stock procured by purchase from the paper company.

Authorized capitalization of the new corporation will consist of 520,000 shares of capital stock of no-par value, of which there will be outstanding 400,000 shares, the residue being reserved.

The International Paper & Power Company's interest purchased by the banking syndicate consisted of 200,000 shares of common stock. Net earnings of the property for the year 1928 amounted to $988,884 and for the first six months of 1929 were at the rate of $1,265,176, it was announced. Application will be made by the new corporation for listing of the new capital stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Clara L. Toombs, Springfield, Mo.
Mrs. Mattie A. Tracht, Fort Worth, Tex.
Mrs. Mabel M. Hood, So. Orange, N. J.
Charles M. Hood, So. Orange, N. J.
Louise M. Poggendorf, Danville, Ill.
Ida M. Wright, Danville, Ill.
G. De Gilden Jr., Amsterdam, Holland.
Mary de Gruchy, Concord, N. H.
Charles H. Lephardt, Flushing, N. Y.
Minnie I. Lephardt, Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Evalyn Severance, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Angela B. Bemis, Cambridge, Mass.
Harold Brown Bemis, Cambridge, Mass.
H. S. Griffiths, Clent-Worcs., England
Mrs. H. S. Griffiths, Clent-Worcs., England.
Dr. W. A. Cox, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. W. A. Cox, Omaha, Neb.
C. Sorensen, Red Wing, Minn.
Minnie A. Randolph, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Jessie Randolph Herman, St, Petersburg, Fla.
Frederick J. Herman, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Grace Randolph, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Myrtle E. Sanford, Los Angeles, Calif.
Dolores A. Gulick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Emilie James Child, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. Irene Shafer, Washington, D. C.
Hugh Stuart Campbell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Hugh Stuart Campbell, Chicago, Ill.
J. D. German, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Caroline E. Lee, Cleveland, O.
F. Metzel, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Kebbey W. Couse, New York, N. Y.
Elizabeth Ann Couse, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Lula L. Rathbun, St. Louis, Mo
Miss Linda B. Marsh, Dexter, Me.
S. Clark Rowlson, Grand Rapids, Mich
Georgia W. Fillmore, Norwich, Conn.
Leona S. Corbett, New York City.
Prescott A. Tolman, New York City.

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NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Continued from Page 13)

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Mercn Mfg (1½)	34	34	34
1 MerrittCh&Spf (6½)	94	94	94
1 Mesabi Iron	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8 Metal&Min (1.20)	19¼	19	19
68 Mid West Util new	49⅞	48¼	48¼
1 M West Util pf (7)	100	100	100
2 MWstUtil6½pf(6)	138½	138½	138½
1 MidldRoy cvt pf (2)	26	26	26
8 Mid West Util rts	71	69	69
14 MidWestUtil pf rts	17⅜	17	17⅜
4 MidWestUtil pf n.	136¼	134	136¼
†50 Mid West Util pr pf	202¼	202¼	202¼
2 Min Co Can (¼)	4	4	4
2 Mo Kan Pipe line	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
8 Moody's Inv pf (3)	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
2 Mount Gulf Oil (.08)	⅞	⅞	⅞
8 Municipal Service	20	19⅞	20
2 National Aviation	46	46	46
2 Nat Amer Co	20	18¼	18¼
21 Nat Banc Serv (5)	54	54	54
3 National Container	32⅝	32¼	32⅝
2 Nat Contnr pf (2)	33⅛	33	33
4 Nat Fam Sto (1.60)	30⅛	30	30⅛
8 Natl Fuel & Gas	41⅝	41¼	41⅝
8 Nat Invest n	63	62⅞	63
8 Nat Mnfrs & Stores	27⅞	27¼	27¼
1 Nat P&Lt pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8 Nat PubServ A	39⅛	39	39⅛
2 Nat Rub Mach	30	30	30
4 Nat Sugar Ref n	39½	39	39
1 Nat Union Radio	35½	35½	35½
1 Nat Trans	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
1 Nehi Corp	24½	24½	24½
1 Neisner Bros	100	100	100
1 Newberry (J J) Co	91	90	90
1 Nelson Corp (H)	25	25	25
†4 Newberry Co	90	90	90
†50 N E Power	110	110	110
2 New Mex&Ariz Ld	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3 N'mont Mining	224	222	224
2 Newport Co	51⅜	50½	51
5 N Y Auction A	20	19	19
8 N Y Investors	47	46	47
5 N Y Onv war	18⅞	18	18⅞
35 Niagrara Hud Pow	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
15 Ning Hud R A war	8	7⅞	8
5 Ning H P B war	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
1 Niles Bem Pond	46	46	46
2 Noma Elec	23⅜	23	23⅜
7 Noranda Mines	58½	56	58¼
3 Northam W pf	39½	39	39
3 North Am Avia	11⅝	11¼	11¼
8 North Cent Texas	12	12	12
1 No Sta Pow A	284⅜	284⅜	284⅜
2 No Sta Pow pf	107	106⅜	107
21 Ohio Cop	1⅝	1½	1½
5 Ohio Oil	78⅜	77⅞	78⅜
1 Oil Stocks A	14½	14½	14½
1 Okla G&E pf	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
8 Pac West Oil	24	23⅞	24
7 Pac P S Co	34¼	34	34
1 Pac G&E A rts wi	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4 Pac G&E pf rts	6	6	6
1 Pac Coast Bis pf	50¼	50¼	50¼
4 Paramount Cab	21⅞	21	21⅞
4 Parmelee Tr	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Patterson Sarg	37⅝	37	37
2 Penney Co	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜
1 Penn Mex Fuel	30	30	30
†150 Penn Ry Ed pr pf	103	103	103
24 Pennroad Corp	23⅞	23⅝	23¾
3 Peop Lt P A	51⅞	51½	51½
14 Petroleum Co	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
1 Pick Barth Co pf	10	10	10
1 Pilot Radio	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 Pitney B new	24	23½	23⅝
3 Pinchnon & John	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
3 Powdrell & Al	113⅞	112	112
1 Premier Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14 Prince & Whitely	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
32 Prince & Wh pf	50	50	50
22 Prudential Inv	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝
1 Ry&L Sec	107	107	107
3 Rainbow L Pr A	39½	39	39
15 Rainbow L Pr B	20⅜	20	20⅛
2 Radio Pr	36⅝	36½	36½
1 Raymond Concrete	68	68	68
2 Reiter Foster	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
8 Reliance Manage	59	58	58
1 Repetti Candy	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 Reynolds G pf	74	72	72
2 Roan Ant Cop	44⅝	43½	43½
2 Rike & Kum Co	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
1 Rock L&P tr ctf	34	34	34
2 Roosevelt Field	8	8	8
2 Root Ref pf (1.50)	25	25	25
2 Ruberoid Co (4)	72¾	72	72⅛
2 Russeks Fifth Ave	26	26	26
4 Ryan Com	6⅝	6½	6½
1 St Regis rts	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
†10 Safeway 2 war	520	520	520
20 St Anthony Gold	⅞	⅞	⅞
6 St Regis Pap (3)	38	37⅛	38
†50 St Regis P pf (7)	103½	103½	103½
2 Salt Creek Pr (2)	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
1 Schiff & Co (1)	49	49	49
5 Segal Lock (½)	13	12⅝	12⅝
6 Selected Indust	25½	25⅛	25½
12 Selec In pt pd(5½)	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
8 Sentry Saf control	16⅞	15	16
2 Seton eLather (2)	23¼	23¼	23¼
3 Sharp & Dohme	29	28⅞	28⅞
1 Shawinigan W (2)	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
11 Shendoah	31⅞	31½	31⅝
25 Shendoah pf (3)	51⅝	50⅜	50⅜
†50 Securities	904	904	904
1 Sierra Pac El (2)	63½	63½	63½
2 Sisto IFinance (2)	100	100	100
5 Silica Gel Corp vtc	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛
†20 Smith A O (1.20)	259⅜	259⅜	259⅜
5 Sonora Prod	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5 So Am Gold & Pl	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Soeast P&L pf pf	28¼	28¼	28¼
12 Southern Corp	22⅝	22½	22½
1 South Pipe Line	22¼	22½	22½
1 Sowest Dairies	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
2 Stand Gas P pr	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
16 Stand Oil Ind	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛
12 Stand Oil Ken	42⅜	41⅞	42
2 Stand Pow & Lt	156	156	156
2 Stand P&Lt pf	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
5 Starrett Corp	45	44	44
1 Stein Cosmetics	19	19	19
4 Stinnes Hugo	12½	12½	12½
16 Strauss Roth Strs	27⅜	25⅞	27⅜
3 Stutz Mot Car Am	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Sun Invest	33½	33½	33½
2 Super-heater	210	194	210
1 Swift & Co	139	139	139
1 Sliwt Int	34½	34½	34½
1 Syracuse W MchB	18½	18½	18½
7 Taggart Corp	41	41	41
11 Tampa El	99	96¼	98⅛
1 Teck Hugh Gold	5	5⅜	5⅜
3 Third Nat Invest	74⅞	73½	73½
1 Thompson Prod A	51½	51½	51½
3 Thompson St pf	42½	42	41
3 Thompson Starret	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞
†10 Timken D Axle pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Transamer Corp	164⅝	164	164
12 Transamer Corp n	66⅝	66	66⅝
30 Trasnamer Crp rts	⅝	⅝	⅝
5 Transcont Air T	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛
5 Trans Lux Day P	13⅜	13¼	13¼
16 Tri Cont Corp	48	46⅞	47
1 Tri Cont Corp pf	109½	109½	109½
25 Tri Cont Allied ctf	101⅞	101½	101½
2 Tri Util	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
1 Trunz Pork Strs	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
2 Ulen & o	31½	31½	31½
15 Un Carbon rts	3⅞	4	4
2 Unit Carb pf	107½	107½	107½
1 Unit Chem ptc pf	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
125 United Corp war	47⅛	45⅝	46
2 Un Dry Dock	14½	13	13
2 Un Elec Service	18½	18⅛	18⅛
132 United Gas	50¾	48½	49
1 Unit Gas Imp	307½	305	307½
448 United G Imp rts	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
32 Un Lt & Pw A	51⅞	51¼	51¼
2 Un L&P Conv pf	114	114	114
3 Un Wall Paper	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞
2 US Dairy Pr A	65	65	65
1 US Dairy Pr B	23	23	23
2 US Foil B	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛
1 US Indus 2pf	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 US Lines	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 US Radiator cifs	46	46	46
1 US Shares Fin	17	17	17
5 United Reprod B	9⅜	9	9⅜
8 Unit Stores pf	70⅞	70	70
5 United Verde Ext	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2 Unity Gold Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Utah Metals	1¼	1¼	1¼
15 Utilities Equities	36½	36½	36½
16 Utilities Power	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
13 Util & Industries	48⅛	47¼	48⅛
7 Util & Ind pf	49	47⅝	47⅝
1 Van Camp Pack	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Vick Finance	14⅝	14¼	14¼
9 Walker Mines	6	6	6
1 Watson (JW) Co	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Wayne Pump	22½	22½	22½
26 Weyden Cop Min	1	1	1
1 Widlar Food	28½	28½	28½
1 Winton Engine	72	72	72
3 Zonite Prod	31½	30	30

DOMESTIC BONDS

147 Ala Pow 4½s '67	91	90½	91
2 Alum Corp 5s '52	101	100⅞	100⅞
8 Am G&E 5s '28	91½	91½	91½
4 Am P&L 6s 2016	103½	103	103

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Cath. 9349

ATLANTIC CITY—Attractive 1 and 2-room suites with private baths; quiet, desirable neighborhood; bathing privileges. 121 So. States Ave. MRS. S. H. SHINN.

BOSTON—Accommodations for 1 or 2 young men in students' apartment. Telephone before 9 A. M. after 6 P. M., Commonwealth 4119 or R-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Lady wishes to share 3-room hotel suite with another lady; near church. P-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New 550-room hotel for men and women; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, roof solariums; excellent view of New York harbor; light airy rooms, $10 to $25 weekly. HOTEL PIERREPONT, Pierrepont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1429 Union St.—Desirable rooms in quiet home; pleasant neighborhood; subway. Christian Scientists preferred. Lafayette 2710.

JAMAICA, N. Y., 109-17 134th St., KNIGHT—Opportunity for lady to share with another lady her well furnished modern home; price moderate. Tel. Jam. 1184.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 140th, Apartment 12, Edgecombe 9441—One large room adjoining bath, every convenience; quiet private family; near bus, surface and subway.

N. Y. C., 600 West 157th—Light, quiet room, private family; references exchanged; convenient bus and subway. Tel. Washington Heights 8355.

N. Y. C., 252 West 74th—Attractive suite, bath; newly decorated, street floor, separate entrance; refined, quiet, beautifully furnished home.

N. Y. C.—Large nicely furnished quiet front room; near Christian Science church; rent reasonable. Tel. Washington Heights 2762.

NEW YORK CITY, 4 West 93rd—Two rooms, kitchen, single or en suite; every convenience; piano; private home. STILES.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 West 111th (Harvey Girls' Club) Columbia Section—Doubles, $7, $8 person; singles; kitchen privileges.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Chestnut Hill, 116 West Evergreen Ave.—Pleasant second floor room, for gentleman; 3 windows, tile bath, shower, colonial house; 3 minutes to train or trolley. Phone Chestnut Hill 3134.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Sunny corner room for one or couple who love home environment; centrally located, near church and trains. 29 Chester Ave. Ocean 0038. MRS. A. L. PIGON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER wishes position; experienced in chartered accountant's office. Box X-12, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 465 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

COLLEGE woman with secretarial training and several years' experience wishes position as secretary with opportunity for advancement. P-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS—Swiss, refined, knowledge French sports; drive car; willing to go to California; would take entire charge of child 5 years up; excellent references. Box 8-52, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER (managing-working) or housekeeper-companion position wanted by capable young woman (39) of refinement; domestic science graduate; several years' experience; practical, congenial; would consider tea room position N. Y. C. or Boston. N-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED LADY desires position as companion, secretary; operates car and willing to travel; references exchanged: Christian Scientists preferred. (Mrs.) HARRIETT B. DEAN, 56 Greenwood Avenue, Bethel, Conn.

SECRETARY, 7 years' experience handling correspondence, appointments, stocks, bonds, desires permanent position. Box P-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, executive ability, desires employment in Worcester, Mass., at once. Tel. Worcester Park 4292, HOPWORTH.

TWO SISTERS (public school education) seek position in Canadian school (Winnipeg preferred) as teachers of dancing in all its branches; fully certificated. Apply KINGSTON, 46 Cyril Mansions, London, S. W. 11, Eng.

YOUNG lady, educated, English, desires traveling position. B. A., 30 So. Richards Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

STORE SPACE

NEW YORK CITY—To high class milliner or novelties space is offered in an exclusive dressmaker's shop; upper Madison Ave.; splendid show windows. Box R-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

TEACHER, experienced, will tutor elementary subjects, college preparatory mathematics. Tel. mornings, Endicott 5785 (N. Y. C.).

TEACHER of large experience would like tutoring; pupils up to 14 years. P-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Apartment in Flushing, N. Y., completely and charmingly furnished, for one year from Oct. 1st; southeast corner; New York buses stop at door; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, living room, sun room, dining room and kitchen; rent reasonable. Telephone mornings Columbus 1550, evenings Lackawanna 7800. Rooms 1205-1206, for further information.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

ELIZABETH THESLOP STUDIOS
Scientific Voice Training
166 W. 72nd St., N.Y.C. Tel. Susquehanna 5720

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK
Teacher of Singing
163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10089
Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

Students Prepared for Opera, Concert, Church or just for Self-Expression

George Ira Everett

BARITONE, Concert and Radio Artist, Church Soloist, formerly of the Boston Opera Co., and Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, Eng. For appointment phone Jerome 4525 or write Studio 910, Steinway Bldg., 113 W. 57 St., N. Y. City.
Private and class instruction — Evening lessons

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6529
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1400 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7609
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5085
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 8702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3004
ST. LOUIS
1772 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

HAMILTON

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of

ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.,
17 James Street, North

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

HAMILTON (Continued)

LUGGAGE *and* GIFTS
HAMILTON
LEATHER GOODS CO. Ltd.
"Canada's Largest Leather Goods Store"
Opp. Post Office

LONDON

Silverwoods
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Safe Milk
Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Pasteurized Creamery Butter
Plants at
WINDSOR, CHATHAM, SARNIA, LONDON, STRATFORD, GUELPH, KITCHENER, BRANTFORD, ST. CATHERINES, WOODSTOCK, HAMILTON, TORONTO FOREST, LUCKNOW, CARGILL, FERGUS, ELMIRA, CAYUGA.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED
WESTERN ONTARIO'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE
52nd Anniversary
1877—1929
Special values in every department.
September 19 to 30

COAL—COKE
None Better Anywhere
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
Hunt Coal Co. Limited
276 WATERLOO ST. Met. 412

Ford and Lincoln
Clean and Courteous Service
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees
MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd.
447 TALBOT ST. AT QUEENS AVE.

WENDELL HOLMES
BOOKSHOPS
Good Books, Fine Stationery, School Supplies, Lending Library
FOUR STORES
190 Dundas St., 631 Dundas St., Hamilton Rd., next Rex Thea., London, 555 Talbot St., St. Thomas

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to Iron, 5c lb. Thrifty —Flatwork Ironed, all else returned damp, 7c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work Ironed; everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 King Street Met. 3881-3882-3883

CONNOR BROS.
Established 1903
Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry
In Fact, a Real Grocery
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 1001

CANADA BREAD
SUPERIOR BREAD AND CAKE
Phone Your Praises to
Met. 944 W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.

J. A. BROWNLEE
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We Specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and All Kinds of Roofing
Furnaces Cleaned and Repaired
385-7 Talbot St. Phone Metcalf 652

Awnings, Tents and Flags
TARPAULINS
COAL and FEED BAGS
ANYTHING IN CANVAS
RAYMOND BROS.
182 YORK STREET Met. 1748

AGNEW-SURPASS Shoe Stores
Successors to Agnew's Boot Shops
Fine FOOTWEAR FOR ALL THE FAMILY. HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN. 32 STORES.
LONDON STORE AT 226 DUNDAS ST.

OTTAWA

Cleghorn & Beattie Limited
Quality Goods & Service
INTERIOR DECORATORS
FURNISHERS
124 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL
Queen 6800 234 Bank St.

Books for Children
A Special Gallery All the Year Round
A. H. JARVIS, *"The Bookstore"*
157 Bank Street

D. E. JOHNSON LIMITED
High-Class Furnishings Clothing and Slater Shoes
Cor. Metcalfe and Sparks Sts.
OTTAWA, ONT.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN CANADA
Galt, Ont.—R. W. Meiklejohn.
Hamilton, Ont.—Robert Duncan & Co. Book Store, James St. and Market Sq.
London, Ont.—Wendell Holmes, Ltd., Book Store, 190 Dundas St.; Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Corsant's News Stand, 706 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand.
Oshawa, Ont.—Henderson's Book Store, King Street, East.
Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier, Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz' News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy (Bookstore), 81 Queen St.; William Deacon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Regal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sq.; E. Feader, 2884 Dundas St., West; Savein Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Evans Book Store, 2260 Yonge St.; Gordon & Gotch's News Stand, 9 Queen St., West; Wilson & Son's News Stand 2248 Bloor St., West; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2100 Queen St., East.; W. Grieg's News Stand, 1530 Danforth Ave.
Champlain Co., Que.—St. Maurice Paper Co. Ltd., Cape de la Madeleine.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lubin's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency 158 Peel St.; Canadian Pacific News Stand, Windsor St. Station; Bonaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.; Warnock & Hawker, 5419 Verdun Ave., Verdun; Moukland Pharmacy, 166 Moukland St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

OTTAWA (Continued)

The Ottawa Citizen Publishing Company, Ltd., cordially invites Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, living in Ottawa and district, to subscribe for

The EVENING CITIZEN

the subscription rate of which is twelve cents a week delivered.

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
JACKSON BUILDING
241 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario

do not delay, start PRODUCERS' to-day
Milk, Cream, Butter, Ice Cream
Phone Queen 630
275 Kent St.
Ottawa

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

Phone Q.3600.
B. G. Crabtree Limited
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign & Domestic Table Delicacies

Intosh & Walts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

INSURANCE
ALL LINES
WELCH & MULLIGAN
Jackson Bldg. Queen 585 Ottawa

DEVLINS
The Great Parent Specialty Store of Canada
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

TORONTO

SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
19 Duncan Street, Toronto

Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

Bloor Building
Corner Bay and Bloor Streets
To let, two fine stores, in row with Bank of Montreal Branch. Office space second floor. Apply to W. C. MacLEAN, Superintendent, Room 304.

Cantilever Shoe *for Men, Women and Children*
THE CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
MR. J. K. ROSE, Manager
7½ Queen St. E. Phone Elgin 4651

Nature's answer to the food question MORE MILK
Caulfield's MILK
"From Selected Farms" Toronto, Can.

NANNETTE HAT SHOP
Room 401, Ryrie Building
(Yonge and Shuter Streets.)
Elgin 6502

INSURANCE
of Every Description
H. HETHERINGTON
24 Birchmount Rd., Toronto 13
How. 9898

W. H. PARKER
JEWELER
4 Bloor Street West
Seasonable Gifts at Reasonable Prices
Office Lombard 3403 Residence Hudson 1802-M

A. T. THOMPSON
PLUMBING and HEATING
DRAIN WORK
1449 DUNDAS ST. WEST Toronto

OAKVALE DAIRY
Pure Dairy Products
661 GERRARD ST. E. Ger. 2800

Business Suits, Sport Clothes, Dress Suits
CHARLES W. CALLOW
Merchant Tailor
329 YONGE STREET
High class imported woolens, hand tailored; exclusive in all detail

CAROLYN HEYES
INDIVIDUALITY in CORSETING
Adelaide 8837 18 Temperance St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

TORONTO (Continued)

Kickernick
—the NEW idea in Underdress Comfort
"Kickernicks" give new underdress ease—a new sense of the luxurious—a new smartness. "Kickernicks" are a sensibly priced lingerie that make delightful gifts.
Bobettes, $1.75—Bloomers, $2.50, etc.
Pajamas, $5.25—Slips, $2.00, etc.
In all popular shades, including: Coral, Flesh, Peach, Nile, Black and White.
The WOOLNOUGH SHOP
384 Yonge St. (at Gerrard), Toronto

ROGERS COAL
Telephone Adelaide 6812

Jess Applegath Kats
ARE ALWAYS ON TOP
85 YONGE STREET, Near King
TORONTO

CALLOW BROTHERS
Stationers Printers
Office Supplies
Telephone Elgin 5309
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

WINDSOR

WARREN *THE* CLEANER-DYER
148 CRAWFORD Seneca 23

Insurance Service
R. T. MOORE
LA BELLE BLDG., SENECA 5138

Quebec

MONTREAL

THE HAWAIKING SHOPS LIMITED

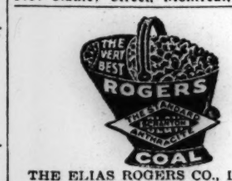
Oriental Gifts
MONTREAL
1622 St. Catherine St. W.
5 Mount Royal Hotel
Branches at
Toronto, Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Ont., Quebec, St. John, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S.
"At the Shops of a Thousand and One Delights"

Limited
SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal

Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

FLOWERS
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order. Prompt delivery.
MISS CAIRNS
Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
CASTLE BUILDING
1414 Stanley Street, Montreal, Canada


THE ELIAS ROGERS CO., Limited
ALFRED ROGERS, President
CANADA CEMENT BLDG.
Lancaster 4252

T. & A. ACRES
Boots and Shoes at Popular Prices
3955 Wellington Street, Verdun
York 2546
Between Hickson and Church Sts.

HOWARD J. WARR
Gentlemen's and Ladies' TAILOR
661 Woodlands Ave. York 5732

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BATH
ST. MONICA'S PRIVATE HOTEL
Conveniently situated; every comfort; excellent cuisine; terms moderate. Address Pulteney St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE (Continued)

BOGNOR, SUSSEX—Board residence near sea and shops; central heating, separate tables, home comforts, garden. Albany House, 62 London Rd.

BOURNEMOUTH
Sandykeld Hall (Private Hotel)
Manor Rd. Phone 5616
"LIKE A GEM IN A BEAUTIFUL SETTING" Standing in two acres, two minutes sea. All bedrooms fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU: SEPARATE TABLES: COMFORT THE KEYNOTE.
FROM 3 GUINEAS
Readers of this paper welcomed.
(2 minutes from new church)
GARAGE for 6 CARS. Illustrated tariff. S. M. Horspool

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH—Burnbrae Guest House; high on moors, beautiful surroundings; near buses & golf links; tennis; garage; terms on application. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BOURNEMOUTH—CAVENDISH HOUSE Boarding establishment. 9 Christchurch Rd. Gas fires in bedrooms; personal supervision; terms from 3 gns. L. & E. Jones.

BOURNEMOUTH—CRAG HALL—PENSION Finest position; terms inclusive; illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cables "Cragged" Bournemouth. Tel. No. 269.

HINDHEAD, MANOR HOTEL
Charming old-world hotel; quiet; well appointed; central heating; beautiful grounds; garage; golf. Phone 51.

PAIGNTON—Board residence, near sea & trams; home comforts, excellent cuisine; apartments special terms after October. MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft Colin Road.

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GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
WITH A MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION!
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88, ABERCELE RD., COLWYN BAY.

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: QUEEN VICTORIA.

When: Nineteenth century.

Where: England.

Why famous: One of the greatest of British sovereigns.

It was indeed a happy destiny which, in 1837, placed the crown of England on the head of Alexandrina Victoria, the slender young daughter of the Duke of Kent. The period of the Hanoverian monarchs had not been too felicitous. The good-natured incompetence of George III had been followed by the ill-natured extravagance of George IV; and in William IV, England had a monarch kindly, but tactless and crude. For many years the crown and court had presented anything but a good example to the English people; and the people were, accordingly, losing faith in kings and queens.

Victoria was brought up by her mother in the strictest rigidity, in such manner as the Duchess of Kent believed would best fit the Princess for the high destiny she would probably fill. When, as a child, she was told that she was heir-presumptive to the throne of England, the little Princess answered, "I will be good." That promise, it might be said, became the motto to which her life was dedicated.

Her accession was hailed everywhere with rejoicing; and her long reign more than justified the hopes that were entertained of the new sovereign. To an interest in all the affairs of her great Empire, she united a sound common sense, unbounded energy, and deep affection for her people. It was impossible that her reign should escape its difficulties, which were often serious, and twice led to war; but in spite of its political harassments, the Victorian era was one of marked prosperity and enlightenment, and witnessed a general advance in scientific discovery and political and industrial reform. The England of Victoria was also remarkable for its notable men of letters, representing a literary activity and accomplishment unrivaled since the days of Elizabeth.

Victoria's manner of living was as simple as her high position allowed. To her domestic circle she brought an interest as keen as to the gravest political situations; no servant was too insignificant to be beneath her notice. The peace and happiness of her private life went far to endear her to her subjects, for in their sovereign they saw one whom they could respect and love and understand as a person as much as they revered her as their Queen.

Her personal integrity and the high regard in which she held her office restored the British crown to the full measure of respect not only in the eyes of the British Nation but of the whole world. She became the symbol of sovereignty, uniting the remotest parts of her wide empire in a single idea; and it is this idea of a great people, one in purpose and ideal though scattered over vast distances, that the British crown represents today.

A Word a Day

Miasma

Noxious emanations from putrefying matter, either animal or vegetable, as well as the air itself defiled by such, are classified as miasma.

The word is taken directly from the Greek μίασμα (miasma), "a defilement," from μιαίνειν (miainen), "to pollute, stain." Although this word in some senses is regarded as plural, there is the regular plural form, "miasmata." Some books recognize a singular form, "miasm."

Mi-as'ma is accented on the second syllable, in which the *a* sounds like *ā*. Sound *i* as in *ice*, first *a* as in *am*, second *a* as in *sofa*.

"The swamps reeked with miasma."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Toledo Blade: Dr. Eckener holds the record for the longest left turn.

Arkansas Gazette: Better Undertone Develops on Bond Market.—Headline. From which it would seem that certain bond salesmen are reducing their conversational voltage.

London Opinion: The talking signboard has appeared in America. English motorists are looking forward to the thrill of whizzing through beautiful country lanes lined with pleading, bullying, cajoling and yelling posters.

Winston-Salem Journal: Maybe the reason football is the most popular thing around a college is that it has the most kick.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The Pennsylvania Railroad is going to install "sun parlor" lounge cars. By next summer, night passenger trains may be made up of sleeping-porch coaches.

Indianapolis News: After reading some of today's advertisements, it seems strange that a good many old-fashioned women can make good apple pie without ever having had a course in engineering.

Boston Transcript: Mr. Ringling may corner all the other elephants, but the G. O. P. pachyderm is still operating a circus of his own.

London Opinion: An expert on culinary topics gives details on how to prepare "a quiet little dinner for six." No soup, evidently.

A Quotation for Today

BE NOT simply good—be good for something.
—THOREAU

Odds and Ends

Education for Boys
The schools of the future, according to a New York educator, will teach boys as well as girls such arts as arrangement and care of the home and adequate care of children.

Distribution of Wealth
A survey indicates that 78,000,000 of the 120,000,000 inhabitants of the United States are worth only $20,000,000,000 of the nation's $400,000,000,000 wealth.

Drop of the Colorado
The total fall of the Colorado River from its source to its mouth is reported to be over 7500 feet, or an average drop of about 4.5 feet per mile.

Deepest Hole
The deepest hole ever bored is said to be at Signal Hill, Calif., where an oil company has a well that is 9280 feet deep.

The Boulder Dam
The construction of the Boulder Dam will require approximately 3,500,000 yards of excavation, the larger part of which is solid rock.

Lily Soup in China
Lilies are made into a nourishing soup in China. Every year that country uses approximately 4000 tons of the flower as food.

The Schneider Cup
The last two Schneider Cup air races have been won by England while Italy won the cup in 1926.

The Children's Corner

A Little Summer Day That Hid Herself

ONE year, when Summer's work was ended and it was time for Autumn to begin, she gathered all her children together and found that one little day was missing. So she asked Autumn, if he came across her, to send her back with a label tied around her neck.

That evening, when Autumn went to the cupboard where he stored his colors, he found Little Day fast asleep on a pile of sunsets.

Suddenly she woke up with a jump, and stared at him. Then she exclaimed, "Oh, please, Autumn dear, I wanted to see you so much that I hid till Summer had gone. Don't send me away."

"Well, well," answered Autumn, in a voice that tried hard to be stern, "this is most unusual behavior. I

The Flowers Nodded and Sang, "A Summer Day—How Nice!"

promised to send you back to Summer with a label tied round your neck if I found you, but I should very much like to keep you for a time."

At that Little Day danced for joy, and it was quite five minutes before Autumn could fasten the label on her.

"Now run off and see what Summer says about it," he told her.

Little Day was off with a hop, skip and a jump, and, of course, Summer was most pleased to see her again.

"Please, Summer," said Little Day, "Autumn would like to have me back again, if you don't mind."

Summer thought about it for a bit, but in the end she said that she might go. "Only," she added, "remember to come back to me before Winter arrives, or we shall be all wrong next year."

"I'll remember!" answered Little Day, and scampered off to the green woods.

Well, she had a perfectly delightful time after that. She was so happy and useful, and found that the Autumn boys and girls were all splendid little brown people. And when they were in bed at night she told them how glorious it had been on summer mornings to slide down the early sunbeams and take a bath in the dew before waking the flowers. And then they told her how, sometimes, just before Winter sent them home, Jack Frost would come and nip their little brown toes, and how the stars would peep out each night and laugh at the game.

Then one day Autumn appeared, looking very thoughtful, and said: "It seems as if Winter is going to be late this year, for he can't get hold of the snow. So, please, all work your very hardest, and then we can stay a bit longer."

At that Little Day jumped up and exclaimed, "Oh, please, dear Autumn, may I help, too?"

At first Autumn said that it was much too late in the year to send her out. But at last he agreed that she might go next day, if she promised to join Summer's other children afterward.

So all that night things were most busy in the deep, green wood. The birds practiced their songs, and the leaves practiced their dances, while the tiny winds provided music for them both; and the sun went to bed a little sooner, so that he should remember to be up in time the next morning.

He sent an early beam to waken Little Day, who put on her best green dress, and then, with her happiest smile, slid to the ground, and ran to tell everyone and everything that she had come.

The flowers nodded and sang, "A summer day—how nice!" The cows told each other that it was a "mootiful" day; the cats purred as they washed themselves, "a mewtiful day," and the other animals said the same thing in their own special way.

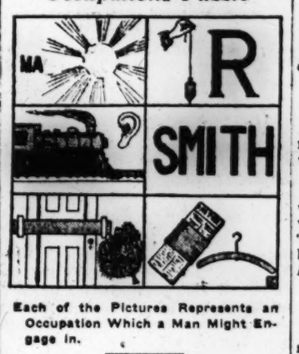
As for the human beings, in some cases the parents were so busy dancing around that their littlest children had to get themselves ready for school. But when they arrived there, all the teachers said that on such a glorious day they must have a holiday! So that was all right.

Everywhere Little Day kept hearing people say, "Why, this is summer again!" and she simply hugged herself with delight.

But the hours slipped away 'stremely quickly, and in no time she found that the stars were anxious to begin their twinkly games, and that night was waiting around the corner in her dark gray gown.

After that Little Day threw a good-by kiss to Autumn and, slipping down into the hollow tree where the other Summer Days were sleeping, she curled up near to them with a happy sigh.

Occupations Puzzle

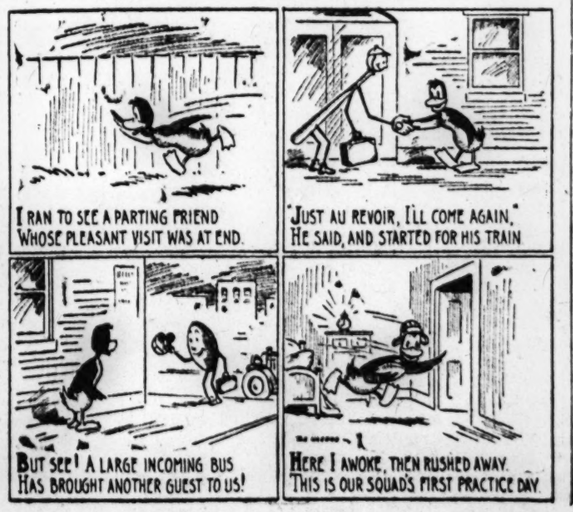


Each of the Pictures Represents an Occupation Which a Man Might Engage in.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Dog Puzzle: Chow, Pug, Pomeranian, Coach, Bull, Collie, Setter, Beagle.

The Adventures of Waddles


I RAN TO SEE A PARTING FRIEND WHOSE PLEASANT VISIT WAS AT END.
"JUST AU REVOIR, I'LL COME AGAIN," HE SAID, AND STARTED FOR HIS TRAIN
BUT SEE! A LARGE INCOMING BUS HAS BROUGHT ANOTHER GUEST TO US!
HERE I AWOKE, THEN RUSHED AWAY. THIS IS OUR SQUAD'S FIRST PRACTICE DAY.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Toronto Good Turn

(From the Children's Newspaper)

Toronto

BOY Scouts must not only do kind acts; they must do resourceful ones. Jack Trussell of Toronto acted up to both these traditions, and did a brave thing at the same time.

A baby fell down a well in the back yard. Nobody knew what to do except Jack, who was in the house and rose to the occasion like a Scout. He seized a clothes prop and thrust it down the well. Down it he slid till he came to the surface of the water.

The well was not very wide. Jack was able to wedge his shoulders against one side and brace his feet against the other. Thus propped, though not very securely, he was able to clutch the baby's clothes as they floated on the surface. Even now he was not in a strong position, but he was not the sort of Scout to leave a thing undone. He clutched the baby to him with one hand, and got his teeth into its clothes. With this double grip he managed, though with great difficulty, to struggle up the side of the well aided by the clothes prop.

Honesty

(From the London Daily News)

London

THE Holiday League had selected the daughter of a workingman who had been unemployed for a long time, for a free holiday along with 150 other children.

Just a few days before the party was ready to start the man found work. Straightway he came to the organizing secretary and asked him to give some other child the chance as he had found work, and some other man who was not so well off would appreciate the chance for his child.

Those in authority decided to leave the child's name on their lists.

This shows the spirit of some of the men who are unemployed.

In Lighter Vein

A Model Chicken

Customer: "That chicken I bought yesterday had no wishbone."

Poulterer: "He was a happy and contented chicken, ma'am, and had nothing to wish for."—*Tit-Bits.*

Final Proof

Clara: "She considers herself a most exclusive person."

Cissie: "Exclusive! My dear, she even sings duets alone."—*Answers.*

No Wonder

"This card you have hung in the kitchen, mum," said the suburban cook, "is too much for me. I can't make out what my nights off are."

"And no wonder, Nora. That's a time-table of suburban trains."—*Exchange.*

Considerate

Hill: "I hear you've quit golf."

Gill: "Yes, I did it for the wife and caddies."—*Judge.*

One Drawback

Elderly Clerk: "I don't like this new fashion of the young men going without hats."

Friend: "Why not?"

Clerk: "In the days of long ago, when the chief wanted somebody who was not in the office one could say, 'He must be about—there is his hat,' but now there is nothing to show."—*Il Travaso, Rome.*

The Serial Story

Sometimes a country editor has to stretch his news:

Miss Gladys Wombat is going to Pleasantville;
Has gone;
Is in Pleasantville;
Thinks of coming back;
Has returned;
Is home.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. By means of what unusual innovation has a large Michigan dairy plant increased its milk production?—*Editorial* 20
2. From what continent did the onion originally come?—*Odds and Ends* 20
3. What was the original name of Chicago? When was it first spelled as it is today?—*Letter* 30
4. What city has more federal offices than any other city in the United States outside of the national capital? —*Boulder Dam Article*..... 30
5. What is the derivation of the word "trust"?—*Word a Day* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

What Can Be Done About Lobbying?

WHAT can be done about under-cover lobbying? That is the question which rises irrepressibly from the Senate investigation of the surreptitious campaign against disarmament. The public welfare—indeed, the public safety—demands that the action initiated by President Hoover shall not end merely in "just another investigation." More is required than a further exposé—useful as that may be—of the activities of one discredited and discarded "naval expert" who, while in the secret employ of three United States shipbuilding companies, so successfully "observed" the 1927 Geneva Disarmament Conference that it ended in a complete débâcle. Showing up the abuse is not enough; a remedy is demanded.

As the situation stands today, the American people have no real recourse against individuals or groups who selfishly—and secretly—sway national and international action to serve their own ends as against the public welfare. One uncertain and haphazard remedy does exist in the boomerang effect of insidious lobbying when inadvertently it uncovers itself and awakens the indignation of a betrayed and outraged public. This phenomenon was seen in operation last year, during disclosures of public utility propaganda in the schools. It has functioned again in the present Shearer episode. Indeed, it appears now that Mr. Shearer in helping to wreck one arms limitation conference has—through the reaction aroused by exposure of his activities—helped to insure the success of another conference.

But a surer safeguard is needed. For thirty years a law protecting the public from secret lobbying has been operating successfully in Massachusetts, and in the last session of Congress the Senate passed a similar measure which was, however, shuffled into a pigeonhole by the House. This proposal would require registration of every paid lobbyist, and the names of interests he represents.

These seem natural and reasonable requirements. No court set up to interpret the law would permit a pleader to come before it without identifying himself and his client; why should the body which makes the law be more lax?

The present investigation is directed at secret international lobbying, but a remedy is equally necessary in the national sphere. Lobbyists swarm in Washington. Many are legitimate, above-board advocates. Some even, through expert knowledge of their own special subject, render a real public service by helping to bring out the facts in a legislative tangle. Indeed, it has been proposed that such authorities should receive official status and be organized into a third or advisory house of Congress. Full publicity would in no wise hamper the work of such lobbyists.

On the other hand, there is a furtive, gumshoe army constantly prowling around the legislative mill, sometimes boldly "patrioteering," but never disclosing their hidden motives, seeking by every form of stealth to advance their own or their clients' special interests, which their very secrecy indicts as opposed to the general public interest. This element might not be removed entirely by such a law as that proposed, but clearly its machinations would be greatly checked and its style seriously cramped. The good sense and integrity of legislators elected to represent all the people must be the final reliance, but surely they are entitled to any protection against the attack of insidious lobbies that can be given them.

Let us not stop with investigation; let us go on to obtain any remedy which will help to make legitimate lobbying respectable and illegitimate lobbying criminal.

G. B. S. on the Talkies

TO FORM a detached judgment of the relative importance of a new entertainment in the world of art has never been easy, and the talkies are no exception to this rule. An eminent English dramatic critic, writing only about two months ago, expressed the view that the present position of the talkies was best conveyed by a question mark, but it is already safe to say that public opinion both in Britain and the United States no longer questions their future.

This is, perhaps, best illustrated by the fact that a resolution calling upon the British Trade Union Congress, held recently at Belfast, to intervene with the British Government on behalf of the cinema musicians displaced by the talkies, has been rejected by a large majority, since, as one delegate put it, they might as well try to stem the tide as stop the progress of the talkies. Indeed, G. Bernard Shaw has probably summed up the present attitude of the public when, in a conversation with a friend the other day, he remarked that "the talkies have come to stay."

Mr. Shaw's opinion of the future of the talkies is interesting not only in itself, but because he has had personal experience as a talkie actor. For the début of the famous Irishman before the microphone and the camera has proved so successful chiefly because, as he himself avows, he discovered that the general assumption that the camera could not lie was all wrong, the truth being that the camera "can lie and has!" In order to appear before his unseen audience as he is, Mr. Shaw informed his friend, he has had to master a new method of moving and talking which, in turn, made him realize that neither the old movie performer nor the stage actor is fit to appear in talkies unless, of course, he is able to discard his old art and learn the new. "Movie acting," Mr. Shaw observed, epigrammatically, "is mainly the art of not moving at all." The screen, he found, magnifies and intensifies, and its technique is entirely different from the stage. The conclusion Mr. Shaw comes to is that the talkies of the future will "have to breed a new race of talkie actors."

So far, it appears, Mr. Shaw only confirms, in his own inimitable way, a view generally held. But he refuses to follow those critics who believe that the talkies will also require authors to adopt a new technique of writing. If the best way of reproducing both action and dialogue on the screen is found, Mr. Shaw does not see why any of his plays should not be produced as talkies exactly as they are written. Uncharitable critics, it is true, have observed that Mr. Shaw's plays already contain nothing but talk. But the task of producing plays with an overabundance of dialogue and little action for the screen, instead of for the stage, may, in fact, prove easier than that of producing plays that contain more action than dialogue.

Alloy Abracadabra

STRANGE alloys, poured from the crucibles of research laboratories, are hardening in a new mold of natural scientific progress. Metals with queer names are doing the old jobs better. Familiar metals are going into unusual partnerships and undertaking tasks that have never been done before.

Konel is one of the latest, an alloy of cobalt, nickel and ferrotitanium which has turned some of the accepted rules upside down. Other metals get softer as they are heated, but konel becomes tougher. It is harder than steel. It is as free from oxidization as platinum iridium, and is expected to supplant this precious metal in radio tube filaments with great savings in cost.

Some time ago permalloy made its appearance, and ushered in a new era of transoceanic cable service. Then followed numetal, and a telegraph line was laid across the bed of the Atlantic capable of handling 2000 letters a minute, representing approximately 20 per cent greater speed than was possible before. Both alloys are unusual because of their magnetic qualities. They were developed, not accidentally, but as the result of deliberate research to fulfill specific requirements.

A half century ago, aluminum was a laboratory curiosity. Now it is being groomed for a new rôle, to enable the construction of skyscrapers that will make existing forty-story buildings look like dwarfs. This is not mere speculation, but is attested by the journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which says:

> When the day comes that aluminum can be obtained from clays at a cost of something like five cents a pound (and there is little doubt now that this will eventually happen) and chronium can be producfed for about that same figure, we shall have rustless bridges and skyscrapers made with aluminum alloy frameworks and rising 2000 feet into the air. Engineering construction is limited by the availability and cost of materials—and nothing else.

The metallurgist knows that the possibilities of discovery are far from exhausted. On a clear night he can look up at Sirius and reflect that this brightest of stars is made of a material 2000 times heavier than the weightiest substance yet found on the earth. A sphere the size of a tennis ball, if made from this material, would weigh seven and four-tenths tons. If it were available now, probably no one would know what to do with it. But the history of metallurgical research indicates that it would not be long before even such an unusual substance would be put to work.

Consider the Minority

"LET me remind you, sir, that in upholding this viewpoint, you range yourself with a very small minority." Such words of polite admonition—slightly varied according to circumstances—figure so frequently in discussion of today's pressing topics as to indicate some probability of their adoption by the majority as a stereotyped weapon for use against opposition skirmishers. The warning is presented to the laggard who would cry a halt to the universal rush toward unrestrained standardization, or, with more stinging barb, sometimes, to the cautious one who questions the claim of painters, romancers and playwrights to push further and further from established forms of art or conventions of morality.

The majority indeed has good credentials. Is not public opinion itself the thought of the majority? And is not rule by will of the majority the most generally accepted form of government among the enlightened nations of the earth?

All these things the man of the minority must admit. What he need not admit is that the majority is right simply because of its superior numbers, or that the minority is wrong by the same token. The peddler who would sell a kitchen mop to Jones on the strength of the fact that Brown, Smith and Robinson in the same street have just purchased similar utensils carries a certain amount of recommendation with his appeal. But if Jones suspends judgment until he has tested the quality of the mop and has determined his need for such an article, his decision will be the sounder.

In short, the man who can take the broadest and most level-headed view of a given situation is usually the man to measure its values most correctly. Sometimes it is not easy for the majority to take the wider view. It was not easy during the high-pressure war period, when only a minority could resist the violently swaying emotions of the time, to take a well-reasoned stand. It may not be easy in the present high-pressure urge toward more and more machinery and toward further exploration into unknown forms of self-expression. Indeed, the man of the majority today can place little reliance on his mere numbers. Stormed at with high-power salesmanship, high-power propaganda and the thunder of mighty and persuasive voices that may be in reality diminutive voices much megaphoned, he must set about establishing his own convictions on good ground, or he becomes but driftwood.

Political expediency gives the right to the majority, but it also provides that every political minority is a potential majority. The majority must therefore constantly give proof of the worth of its views or it will be displaced. Human experience shows that the truth in some of its greatest expressions began as a small seedling, tended by a few devoted gardeners, before attaining its full arboreal stature in the garden of humanity.

It would seem to be the course of wisdom, therefore, for the man of the majority to place less reliance on the counting of heads and rest both his arguments and his convictions on the strength of his case.

Woman's Door to Public Life

WITH the calm confidence which fifty-five years of triumphant service gives them, the women of America who constitute the national W. C. T. U., in conference at Indianapolis, face the future pledged to "eternal vigilance" that the gains they have already achieved in prohibition shall not be lost.

Were any testimony needed to prove the importance of the part played by this organization, not only in the prohibition movement, but in the preparation of women for the important public place they now occupy in the American commonwealth, and in the improvement of general social and political standards, it would be abundantly furnished in a volume just published by the union's president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, called "Give Prohibition Its Chance."

Today, when the increasing importance of woman's share in political and economic movements is apparent on every hand, it is almost impossible to conceive the outer darkness into which women were thrust fifty or sixty years ago. Indeed, through all the centuries, for the most part, they had been kept in similar positions of inferiority, in spite of the very real services which they were continually performing in public as in private affairs.

Yet the dark burden of the liquor traffic finally became too great for long-suffering womanhood to bear, and in casting it off women in America took their first steps toward independence. The W. C. T. U. was a training ground for woman leaders, and the lessons learned through its activities were invaluable later when posts of responsibility were at last opened to women. For the first time, through temperance work, women spoke on the public platform; women concerned themselves with elections, canvassed votes, and sponsored candidates; women directed the affairs of a great national organization and became practiced in the ways of business management.

Perhaps it was the curse of the liquor traffic which was in part responsible for the denial of woman's rights. In any case, as the W. C. T. U.'s campaign against liquor made gradual headway, woman's ability to bear full public responsibility in the community became apparent, until, appropriately enough, the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments stand in the Federal Constitution side by side.

Advertising the Modest Violet

THE huge billboard that shouts the superiority of Biffin's Breakfast Biscuit has a stiff competitor along the highways these days in the person of that voiceless spokesman in decorated plaster known as the advertising statue. Whether the figure on the pedestal is a comely young lady, an urchin, a housewife, or an artisan, this new form of pictorial salesmanship challenges the attention of the roving passer-by, and doubtless arouses some demand for goods thus graphically recommended.

But why should big business claim all the novel ideas to extend its markets? Ah, that's the question. Some folks are wondering why this flair for dramatic roadside emblems may not be turned to the advantage of institutions that have too long imitated the practices of the modest violet.

If Biffin's Biscuit requires a plaster champion caught in a dramatic posture, why not employ the same ingenuity in advertising the American college, urge these progressive promoters of publicity. For instance, if the idea is allowed full rein, it would probably mean erecting a concrete pedestal near the campus gate, and upon it placing the sturdy figure of the season's gridiron hero, his sweater emblazoned with the block letter of his Alma Mater, his cleated and victorious shoe upon a recumbent football. At one side might appear the more conventional figure of an erudite professor in hood and gown; on the other a model of the American father extending an open pocketbook. The central figure may be taken down at the close of every football season, and the newest concrete celebrity substituted, so that there need be no doubt as to why the college is famous.

Of course, nothing like this will be done, and one is glad that in this clamorous age of advertisement there is still abundant room for a few institutions and enterprises that need no persuasive salesmanship to justify their existence.

Editorial Notes

In his recent public statement that local police are the great agency for the primary enforcement of any law, Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, gives the key to agitation by wet agencies for repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act." Six thousand state and local police would be removed from their present important place in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment by the proposed repeal.

Now that harmonica bands are achieving popularity, how about comb-and-tissue-paper and pumpkin-stem accompaniments? We believe also that when about the harmonica age we used to approximate something like a tune on a jewsharp.

This is the time of the year when Mother shows you why all summer she has been saving those empty peanut butter, mayonnaise and other little glass jars.

The League of Nations is credited with averting seven wars in the past ten years. The cause of peace appears to be traveling in seven league boots.

What, outside of food, clothing and shelter, would you find it the hardest to do without? Give a little thought to the lowly cake of soap.

Polly Plays the Piano

POLLY had been brought up to play the piano, and at one time had taken her musical education with intense seriousness. During this time she had foreseen great theaters filled with enraptured listeners; a stage banked with flowers and bathed in the inevitable soft, effulgent glow; the majestic silhouette of a concert grand, rendered more majestic by its lofty shadow thrown on the draped curtain at the back of the stage; and, holding the vast audience in the spell of her matchless art, herself.

With the passing of years this dream faded, but it left no shattered life or wrecked ambition in its wake. For though she will never bow to a misty sea of faces beyond the footlights, or hear the sweet thunder of applause, she is on terms of reasonable intimacy with the greatest composers of all time. And that is something.

This intimacy with the lofty and great precluded all possible intimacy with those of less degree. Popular music was rigorously excluded from her house, her repertoire, her very thoughts. She never played it; she only listened to it, in public, because to put one's fingers in one's ears, and keep them there in the presence of others, is awkward and impolite.

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This musical hauteur extended equally to instruments. Only one or two standard pianos were worth playing on, and then only when in faultless tune. It was the aspiring virtuoso's keen regret that her own instrument was a mere upright and not wholly new; and she overlooked its manifold virtues in lamenting its defects.

The time came when Polly and her piano had to part, the former to wander far afield, the latter to wait in patient silence in the chill vault of a furniture warehouse until Polly should send for it again. This she did after an interval of years; and the piano was exhumed, crated, and sent a good way across the American continent to the remote New England village where Polly, no longer a virtuoso in prospectu, but still a pianist of sorts, had located.

Here the mere upright came to occupy a position similar to that which Julius Cæsar so emphatically preferred. Of secondary importance in the city, it reigned supreme among pianos in the village. It was the only one of its brotherhood for miles about whose keyboard and strings were alike intact, and which did not respond to a touch on the keys with a rattle, a wheeze or a lusty roar.

Among such company, Polly's instrument created a sensation. The village came, saw—and the piano conquered. Even the tuner, imported for the occasion, commented on its excellence. Polly herself was not the least of its conquests. Its fine tone and dignified mahogany case took on new value in her eyes. She went back to Bach and Beethoven; and proud of her instrument at last she became more of an aristocrat than ever.

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Now there was in this same village a motion-picture theater, where films were shown nightly to the accompaniment of sounds which passed for music. These sounds a very young lady extracted by force or guile from a piano whose days of active service were legitimately past. But the right of retirement was not accorded it; and, assisted by a bright light which shone in the eyes of those who could not shelter themselves behind a convenient head, the very young lady and the very old piano did their bit.

It was a valiant bit; for the girl was among those who, having little to give, give all. She knew one piece, and she gave it till it hurt—the audience, if not herself.

This piece was all things on all occasions. For a parade, it was a march; for a moonlit romance, a waltz. It roared in the bass during a storm at sea, and dragged its lugubrious way through scenes of woe. It quickened its pace for slap-stick comedy, and during scenes of great excitement, all but stopped entirely. A faithful index of the pianist's emotion, it issued from the piano in spasmodic bursts until the villain had been foiled and the heroine rescued, and the picture and tune went merrily on together.

But eventually the very young lady abdicated in favor of one who had had long experience in playing for motion pictures. Under the new pianist's skillful fingers the veteran instrument lost a score of years, and so did the patrons of the theater. The light was extinguished, for the new pianist knew her vast repertory by heart. She played with her eyes on the screen, following every mood of the picture as easily as a good dancer follows her partner. Those who formerly had stayed away because they couldn't look without listening, now came because, though they might not want to look, at least they could listen.

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After the new pianist had been playing a few weeks she was called out of town. She came to Polly and asked her to substitute till her return.

"Me?" gasped Polly, in a tone eloquent of refusal.

"Why not?" asked the pianist. "You can play, can't you?"

"Yes, but—but not that kind of music. I've never played popular music in my life."

"Then it's about time you began. Besides, there's nobody else to do it."

Polly reasoned, argued, proved by logical deductions that she couldn't do it. But to no purpose. Whether she could or couldn't was beside the point. She had to.

The pianist gave her an armful of music—popular music—and some useful hints.

If the children in the audience stamped and howled, as they had a habit of doing, she must stop playing until they missed the music and quieted down. If the film broke or the lights went out, as they, too, had a habit of doing, she must continue playing until the damage was repaired. If the keys stuck, she must speak to the manager, and he would clean out the case of the piano.

"You see," said Polly's preceptress, matter-of-factly, "mice carry peanut shells inside it. Oh, yes, it's the usual thing. When I began to play, it was full of them. It hadn't been cleaned out for years."

Polly would probably receive a cue sheet, or musical outline of the picture, in advance; but if she didn't (and the cue sheet was not to be depended on), she would simply have to follow the picture as it came. She could turn on the piano light if she needed to; if she covered it with paper, it wouldn't annoy anyone.

Thus forewarned, and protesting within herself that she could never do it, Polly sat down with her cue sheet to work out the music for her first picture. She selected pieces of appropriate character—jazz, musical comedy and light opera—and practiced them as she had never practiced before. The task was uncongenial, but she persisted. At last the fatal day came; and with a dry mouth, trembling knees, and her music under her arm, she set out—to make her début as an interpreter of popular music, in a motion-picture theater technically classed as "third rate," on a piano with an appetite for peanut shells, and for the munificent wage of $10 a week.

Polly walked down the aisle, seated herself at the piano, adjusted her music, turned on her light, and waited, grimly determined to prevent defeat from becoming disaster—if she could. Success, under the circumstances, was out of the question.

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Suddenly the lights went out, and a man pointed menacingly at the audience from the screen, and warned them to Cross Crossings Cautiously. The show had begun.

Polly looked at the music before her, and in one awful moment realized that her fears had not been exaggerated. Her preparatory wrestling with popular music had been in vain. The piano light, wrapped in paper and elaborately tied with quantities of red string, shed on the music a vague luminosity just better than darkness, lighting the keyboard, but not the notes. Further, she suddenly perceived that partial familiarity with the music was not enough. To play it at home, in broad daylight, with her undivided attention on the notes before her, was one thing; to play it here, in comparative darkness, with her eyes on the screen, was another. The pianist had to know her music, and know it thoroughly. And Polly, in spite of her valiant practice, did not, could not, and never would know her jazz.

She raised her eyes to the screen again. The menacing gentleman was gone, and in his place a slide, fearfully and wonderfully lettered, advised the audience to buy their rUBbeRS & rAINcOatS at JAMe'S DEpT. StoRE. In a moment the news reel would begin. She must do something. She was there to play, and she must play. With this end in view, she put her hands on the keyboard. "Go ahead!" she bade them. "Play something—I don't care what—but play!"

And Polly's fingers, which knew much better than Polly what they could play, obeyed. The music before her was, "Oh, What a Pal was Whoozis!" Polly's fingers played a Bach Gavotte.

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The rest was easy. Released from the irksome necessity of playing jazz, Polly's fingers trod the ground so long familiar to them. A Kentucky derby was run to Mendelssohn's "Hunting Song." West Point Cadets paraded to the "Military Polonaise." Even the comedy found its musical counterpart in gleanings from the masters. The feature picture was the old story about an ex-army officer who, finding social life in London too dull, seeks adventure in parts unknown, this time playing hide-and-seek with a notorious bandit in the rocky fastnesses of Greece. The "Twelfth Rhapsody" and "Sonata Pathétique" furnished the necessary fire and thunder. Schumann, Grieg and Chopin supplied the residue of music, menacing and tender, meditative and gay.

And after this fashion Polly the Aristocrat played the piano. Night after night the crook, the cowboy, the pie-throwing comedian—indeed, all the characters of the great Hollywood pageant—flashed their swift way across the silver screen to the stately measures of Bach and Beethoven, the menacing chords of Sibelius and Rachmaninoff, the tender melodies of Schubert and Chopin. It is not the lot of the motion-picture pianist to be rewarded by public acclaim; and Polly will never know how her classical accompaniments were received by the village at large. But the box-office receipts did not fall off; and she took it as a sign of approval, rather than otherwise, that the dispersing audiences hummed the melodies she played, and the children regaled one another with the comment, "Cocka pitcha!" Which, being interpreted, means corking picture, and somehow applies to the music as well.

B. B. B.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

CHEMISTS of all countries will take a new interest in Paris since the French Senate voted the necessary funds to purchase the building destined to be the international chemical center. The dignified house of La Rochefoucauld-Estissac in the rue Saint-Dominique has been bought, not only by means of the Senate appropriation, but also as a result of gifts received from numerous states. Information will be co-ordinated here on all matters relating to chemistry; presumably the library will become important; and it is understood that the center will serve as a medium for the exchange of chemists from one field to another. The building will be named after that distinguished Frenchman, Marcelin Berthelot, whose studies on organic chemistry and thermochemistry brought credit to France.

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There is to be a revival of the romantic period at the Opéra during the forthcoming season, according to an announcement made by the director, M. Rouché. Chief among the works of this school to be presented will be Rossini's "William Tell" and Beethoven's "Prometheus." M. Rouché also gave out the results of a questionnaire submitted to the regular subscribers regarding their preferences. The majority put the operas of Wagner first. Others of the older favorites were "Il Pagliacci," "Don Juan," and "Boris Godounoff," and among the more modern works we find most called for "L'Heure Espagnoie," "Der Rosenkavalier," and "Marouf."

* * *

If you are ever flying in France and suddenly see a burst of thick, black smoke near you, tell your pilot to land immediately, for it implies that you have been infringing the air laws of the country. There is now an aerial police force, and it has adopted this form of signal, much as a shot across the bows of a ship requires her to heave to. Flying for pleasure is increasing in France, and laws are being adopted now for the future. An amusing incident occurred not long ago showing the need of adopting new regulations to cover aviation. A pilot landed on a field near Brest and disappeared for two days. The authorities, not finding any trace of the pilot, turned the airplane over to the "lost and found" department of the police. Eventually the pilot turned up and claimed his machine, saying he had left it there when he went to see his mother, knowing that it was perfectly safe.

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Jean Larnac has written a book which anyone interested in French literature might well read, even if not in complete agreement with all the writer's views. His subject has been a "History of Feminine Literature in France," and he has covered it in a masterful way in a small volume published by Kra. Dates, facts, biographical notes, and comment are given in such form that the book has value even as an index to the writing of French women from the poems of Saint Radegonde in the sixth century to those of Mme. de Noailles of today. Church and court influenced the earlier writers, and the novel emerged among the verse toward the end of the sixteenth century. M. Larnac weaves his pattern in and out among such names as Marie de France, Christine de Pisan, Mme. de Sévigné, Mme. de Staël, George Sand, Marie Lenéru, and Mme. Colette.

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The eight bell ringers of Nôtre Dame Cathedral may be recalled from their present occupation of vegetable carrying in the markets when the repairs on the big bell are finished. For several years it has been silent, and now its deep tones are again to roll over the Seine and across Paris. The operation of ringing it has required in the past the presence and strength of eight men, for the enormous bell weighs thirteen tons, and is one of the largest in the world. It was originally hoisted to its high place in the fourteenth century. Visitors these last years have been allowed to strike the old bell with a metal rod and hear the gentle prelude of the bell's full note.

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An Austrian painter of the last century, August von Pettenkofen, had a penchant for sharp dabs of scarlet, blue, gold, and green. He sought the Hungarian plains and the gypsy camps, and the markets where red umbrellas tilted above the stalls. Would he might pass today by an idle arm of the Seine below the locks of Suresnes. All his color is there. It is a gathering place for a flat-bottomed fleet of fisher boats. The boats are green or blue, and tethered to red or yellow poles, and, when the sun is very hot, a tawny sunshade goes up over a fisherman with a pink shirt. The river is quiet, and the bamboo fishing rods curve above the water, swinging now up, now down. The great willows, under the wind's influence, drop their cataracts of silver leaves, but they never quite reach the little flock of primary colors.

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Our large French-English dictionary did not even give the word, but the standard French source book for words, Larousse, did list it: "vrombissement." When the Graf Zeppelin passed over Paris, the leading newspaper, Le Temps, said those in the streets heard first a strange "vrombissement" in the sky. It would be, from the English viewpoint, a fine example of onomatopoësis, or the coining of a word from a sound. Vrombissement can be employed equally correctly for the noise made by an insect's wings, but its splendid sonority surely makes it singularly fitting to describe the heavy, pulsating drone of the mammoth airship's motors. There is no English word so striking for this very modern sound.